The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,229—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1901. [TEN PAGES.]

P & O

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS

Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HORSE'S FOOD,

Mixed, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	27th April.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parritt	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parritt	1st June
* PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	6294	J. F. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

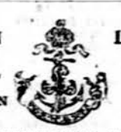
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
* IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

* She will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5095	15th May, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,066	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at Reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,968	23rd April, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 18th April, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Riquier	6th June 1901.
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," Captain Aubert, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COY.)



S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,336 tons will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 30th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th April, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA" 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

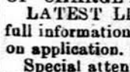
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. HENZADA, 2078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY 24th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 22nd April, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. DON BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th May, 1901
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1901
" SINGAPORE	3,200	E. Pizzarello	15th July, 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2353	26th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	"	"	"	"

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th May, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE PICK OF WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE.
SLATER'S V. O.
O. H. L. LIQUEUR.
COCKBURN'S GLEN ORME.
BURKE'S GLENLIVET.
LOCH RYAN.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS * * * BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 32 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies,

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.

BEST ITALIAN

VERMOUTH BRANCA
AND
BITTERS BRANCA;

FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.

PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Process

THE GREATEST HONOURS AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.

Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA & Co."

Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.

APPLY TO AGENTS:

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO'S SUPERIOR CLARET WINES.

DESSERT WINES.

	Special Cash Qts. Rs.	Rates. Pts. as. Per doz.
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	29 0	16 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	36 0	19 0

BREAKFAST WINES.

COTES ST. EULALIE	10 0	6 0
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	11 8	6 4
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	11 8	6 4
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	13 8	7 0

DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full bodied, of high character and flavour"	16 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	23 8	12 8
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	19 0	10 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF

CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

SMOKERS in particular and the public in general are cautioned against the MISLEADINGLY STYLED, inferior QUALITY of CIGARETTES made in places OUT OF EGYPT and called and sold as EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES in order to induce the public to believe that they came out really from Egypt.

The name EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is the exclusive right and sole property of CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS and EXPORTERS of EGYPT alone. For by this only name they have spread and are known and smoked as HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES all over the world.

To debar all such IMPROPERLY CALLED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES which are made in places out of Egypt, the Khedive by a decree dated the 5th December, 1893, ordered the affixing of a SPECIAL GOVERNMENT STAMP on all boxes of cigarettes exported from Egypt, so as to distinguish the GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES from those made elsewhere of an inferior quality.

All the Boxes of our Cigarettes bear the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT STAMP and hence Smokers need not entertain any apprehensions as to their genuiness.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY:—CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
AGENTS in all the principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

LOCAL DEPOT:—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Yrs. old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANOBS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & BOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

TO TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES
For TRAVELLING BAGS
For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

That every Bag or Case is the Best English made is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-8

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	"	4	0	Extra No. 1	"	2	4
Queen Olga extra " "	"	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	"	2	0
Imperial	"	4	0	Extra No. 2	"	1	12
Star	"	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	"	1	8
Aromatic	"	2	12	Extra No. 3	"	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	"	2	8	Extra popular	"	1	0
Extra	"	2	12				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 22ND AND TO-MORROW
TUESDAY, 23RD APRIL.
THE MUSICAL COMEDY
THE
GAY PARISIENNE.
TO BE FOLLOWED BY
MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR
IN HER WONDERFUL
SERPENTINE DANCE.
WITH BEAUTIFUL LIME LIGHT EFFECTS.
Prices of Admission: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Box plan at SOUNDY & Co's.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's Arrival, and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 9.
The Company's SURVEYOR, CAPTAIN MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES required by this Institute, and will be received by the Undersigned upto the 1st of May, 1901.
Particulars can be obtained at the office at Byculla.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

WANTED, YOUNG MEN, for Famine duty (out door only) on pay Rs. 25 plus batta Rs. 7, for 3 months certain. Mother tongue must be Gujarati. Graduates preferred.

Apply to
THE COLLECTOR
Of the Panch Mahals, Godhra or on tour.

DOVER COLLEGE.
ENGLAND.

IN past two years WOOLWICH and SANDHURST nine (out of 11 sent up) passed direct, including third for Woolwich. OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE six open scholarships (class, Math. this.)

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 P.M.
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 31st December, 1900.
To declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

Bombay, 20th April, 1901.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 3rd June, 1901, for the SUPPLY of CANVAS HOSE and other appliances for the use of the Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade Department.
2. Form of Contract, specification, &c., may on payment of Rupee one be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 520 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent on the contract amount will have to be made by the contractor whose tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
W. NICHOLLS,
Chief Officer Fire Brigade.

Chief Officer's Office, Byculla, Fire Brigade, Station.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Eurodeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pen Badges, Crests, &c, &c. engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 42, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A large piece of valuable VACANT GROUND, near Matunga Station. For particulars apply in person to Revd. Father GABRIEL TRINIDADE DESOUZA, Vicar of Marol, Salsette.

AT CRAWFORD'S AUCTION THIS DAY, an English C and under Spring Single Brougham, by Peters and 6 new Granville Automatic Typewriters.

TO LET.—Unfurnished from 1st May, well situated, airy FLAT in Fort. Rent Rs. 70. Apply "S." Care of this paper.

LANOWLI.—The Well-known LANOWLI HOTEL TO BE LET with Furniture, Open to Europeans only. Apply for Rooms F. M. Dotivala, Lanowli.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CLASSES, every Morning, Week-days or Sundays, for all recognised EXAMS, Rs. 75, course, passing guaranteed, or Rs. 5 monthly by S. R. DAVER, M. S. A., Passed at London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED for an INSURANCE OFFICE CLERKS well experienced in the business. Apply with testimonials to "J," care of this office.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower, —SUN PROOF HELMETS. Light Weight Pith Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8, Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Boating Straw Hats.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the erection of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

CAMERAS both HAND and STAND, to suit all. Catalogue on receipt of 1 As.—BABAJEE SAKHARAM, opposite G. Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

FINE MECHANICAL WORK in all branches undertaken by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ACCOUNTANTS for Government, Railways, Municipal, Insurance, Banking and Mercantile offices successfully coached up. Apply COMMERCIAL TRADING INSTITUTION, 10, Church Gate Street.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!—When you go Home, what presents can you take for your friends? Sir, really worth taking Home are Darookwalla's Genuine Mango Chutnee and Curry-Powder. Obtainable only from R. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA DAIRY, Falkland Road, SUPPLY FRESH BUTTER in any quantity at Moderate charges. Medal Awarded for excellence and purity at the Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—The following cloth bound BOOKS nearly new:—The Ship's Adventure, Clark Russell Rs. 3, cost Rs. 4-8 a few days ago; Annals of the R. C. Sandhurst Rs. 3 cost Rs. 8; a complete set of "Famous Cricketers" edited by C. W. Alcock, specially bound in half morocco Rs. 10 cost Rs. 20. Lyllywhite's cricketers' annuals from 1881 to 1900 Rs. 15. The last two items great bargains to Collectors of cricket literature. Handley Cross 2 vols (Jorrocks series) Rs. 2; a large size A. and M. Hymn Book With music, handsomely bound in full morocco, suitable for organ, brand new, cost Rs. 18 price Rs. 10. Apply "R." care of this paper.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-2 per case, at Bandra; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreans, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Bureaus. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Household furniture such as bedstead, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, almirah, writing and camp tables, cook and hatstands, invalid chair, sofas, and chairs.
1 D. B. fowling piece, by William Cashmore in canvas case.
1 S. B. Henry's patent rifle.
1 S. B. Gun by Alex Henry Edinburgh.
6 new Granville automatic typewriters, pre-eminently the operator's machine.
1 Dumpy level with tripod and accessories.
2 Gold hunting watches by John Jones.
5 New Kalloscops with lamps.
1 Miniature billiard table with accessories.
On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Hiroshima Maru—
S. N. B. 1-9—9 cases curios, consisting of gold and silver painted panels with double and single frames, laquer brackets, cabinets, silk handkerchiefs, paper fire screens, paper fans with figures, &c.
On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Trentham Hall—
P. M. Co, 5-1 case 1 hand spooling machine.
On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Caledonia—
S. P. M. 1-8—8 cases superior French polish,
„ 9-10—2 cases printing ink, ex s.s. Egypt.
„ 1—1
„ 2-6—4 cases Cod Liver Oil.
„ 8-11—4 cases types.
H. M. M. 1-2—2 cases printing ink.
By order of Aga Goolam Hossein Lari and on account and at the risk of Haji Mahomed and Haji Mahomed Hadi Dedusti.
25 cases each about 52 lbs, flowery pekoe tea.
By order of Memon Abdul Rahiman Noor Mahomed and on account and at the risk of Memon Abdula Cassum Poonawalla.
2 Dozen arm and without arm chairs and 1 easy chair.
By order of Messrs. S. R. Bottlewalla and Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Feroz Jamsedjee Mulla Feroz.
1 Gold watch by John Jones and 1 ruby and diamond ring.

AT 2 P. M.

2 new Hepworth gents' bicycles complete.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 serviceable office saigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 C and under spring single brougham by Peters and Sons.
1 English rubber-tyred Ralli cart by Offord and Sons almost new.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH TABLE GLASSWARE, PORCELAIN WARE, & PLATED WARE, LAMPS, JARDINIERS WITH FLOWERPOTS, PIANO, ENGLISH ORGAN ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 25th Instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Knight Weymouth & Co., on account of the concerned, a large collection of rich plain, star and fern pattern key and Engine turn and holowcut table glassware of different kinds, dinner, breakfast, dessert, tea and coffee services, washhand sets, rich plated ware by Reed and Barton, Mappin and Webb and Elkington, Epergnes and centrepieces, handsome table, wall, hanging and standing lamps, handsome jardiniers with flowerpots suitable for garden and halls, bronze lampstands, teapoys etc.
The property is on view.

SALE OF A PIECE OF GROUND ON THE TOP OF NOWROJEE HILL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Doolbajee Koosnajee Saugrey, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., the following piece of ground, viz:—
All that piece of ground admeasuring 18 feet in breadth and 40 feet in length or thereabouts, situate at Nowrojee Hill, 3rd Road, 2nd passage, without the Fort, and in the Registration District of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3939 and street No. 7, and bounded on the east by the ground of the proprietor of the hill, on the west by a passage and house of Barkia Balajee Agree, on the north by the house of Mahadoo Kumloo, and on the south by the ground of the proprietor of the hill.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction Sale of a large Invoice of Bentwood New Furniture Iron Safes, Majolica, and Terra Cotta ware, Leather and Plush Goods, etc.

ON FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Watson Building Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following goods, consisting of:—
A large invoice of new bentwood furniture such as light, arm, revolving, office and easy chairs, sofas, reclining couches, marble top and side tables, hatstand, enamelled pier glasses with pier tables, wall brackets and cabinets, handsome majolica, terra-cotta and Bohemian glass table ornaments, ladies' and gent's dressing cases and bags with fittings, portmanteau, time-pieces and clocks, American platedware, carpets, Japanese jardiniers with flowerpots, folding screens, English-made furniture, Austrian safes of sizes phonographs complete, iron bed- steads, etc.
Catalogues will be published, and the goods are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 27th Instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the surplus stock of Mr. R. Dinnar, consisting of superb collection of porcelain, glass and majolica engraved table ornaments, 2 and 3 branched epergne and centre stand gilt teapoys and tea tables, table, hanging, hall and bracket lamps, nightlign and hurricane lanterns, majolica waiters and cake trays, camp lanterns, bronze flower vases wall plates and picture frames, cups and saucers, Russian coffee machines, globe's chimnies, and shades and a variety of other goods, &c., &c.
The above are on view.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chuckla (Furniture Bazaar) the remaining stock-in-trade of Mr. Fazal Mooljee Rowjee, consisting of teak and blackwood, carved and plain house-hold furniture such as drawing-room suits, easy, reclining and folding chairs, cabinets, glass-door almirahs, marble-top tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, teapoys, side-boards, table and hanging lamps, &c., &c.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elder Road, Fort, next to the National Bank and above Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani's Office the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, handsome pictures, and engravings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong K. B. Victoria by "Kindover" on C. spring, one handsome strong bay Australian horse, sets of harness, one Zanzibar parrot, and books, &c. the property of W. R. HAMILTON, Esqr. Barrister-at-Law.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22th April, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BAGS OF DRY CHILLIES, CORIANDER SEEDS, TAMARIND, BEAM SCALE, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Canji Atta, Girdnar Dayal and Bhikha Dayal carrying on business in the name of Canji Girdhur, adjudged Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th April, 1901, at 2-30 p.m. at No. 184, Moody Bazaar, Mandvie, consisting of bags and soorkas of dry chillies, coriander seeds, ajma seeds, tamerind drug roots, cocum, black-pepper-waste, chilly seeds, turmeric, nagkesor, soup stones, Avery's beam scale and weights, empty mehta boxes, bench, mattress pillows, copper cooja, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (BUNGALOW) ON THE MALLAH FORE-SHORE, NEAR PALLI HILL, BANDORA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 28th April, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement six hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Bandora Municipality under No. 1, bearing survey No. 214, Pot No. 1 together with a bungalow, out-houses and stable standing thereon, situate on the Mallah Fore-shore, near Palli Hill, Bandora, and bounded on the north by the property of the owner, on the south and east by the vacant land belonging to Dr. Dossabhai Bezonji, and on the west by the Mallah Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 22nd 1901.

HORSE'S FOOD,
Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor paste. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal (B.)

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MANUFACTURED BY THE
DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.
On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs. A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs. A.
ROYAL	per 100	4 12	ROYAL	per 100	3 12
EXTRA	„	3 12	EXTRA	„	3 0
IMPERIAL	„	2 12	IMPERIAL	„	2 8
EXTRA FINE			FINE	„	2 4
GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2 12	PRINCESS	„	1 8

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MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
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KUMMEL.
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MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
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FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
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MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMICELLI, ASSORTED;
LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
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ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated
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Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 0	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Amritsar,	Bombay,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Madras,	Kandy,	St. Pt. Aden

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY,
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund.............. „ 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital........... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 8 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.)
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND.................. „ 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on THURSDAY the 25th instant, at 5-30 P M. Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

REQUIRED FOR SERVICE IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

DEPUTY POLICE INSPECTORS, MOHAMEDAN or HINDU.—Must read and write English and possess good knowledge of Police Inspector's duties as laid down in the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure. Age between 25 and 35 years. height not less than 5ft. 6in. Good physique. Pay Rs. 60 per month. Term 3 years. Free passage out and back.

Applications in writing stating full particulars and past experience and service to be addressed to.

GENERAL AGENT IN INDIA.
For the East Africa Protectorate.
7 Colaba Causeway.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

CYCLE MAKERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS AND CHEAPEST DEALERS AND REPAIRERS,

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

TRUE EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS received by our Foreman:—

The Honourable Mr. Justice B. Batty Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bromfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment:—He has repaired my Bike neatly and well.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too a gone for repairs.

Up-country Orders will be promptly attended to.

WONDER OF THE AGE.

WANTED—ALL, FOR THEIR WELFARE to read the Original Spiritual Science, in English now disclosed by the Universal Preacher, Mahatma Puru-hottom Paramhansa. Solves *scientifically* "which faith, out of the many, is true." It is not a Scripture but a Science to which nearly all the Faiths and Religions owe their origin. Had this Science been fully known to the world before, many groundless Faiths would never have appeared.

Price Re. 1-8 per copy.
Apply to KING WILLIAMS & GOSCH.
5-6 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.
Acting Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	[illegible]	16 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	13 12 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	[illegible]
35	14 [illegible] 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	[illegible]	[illegible] 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, APRIL 20.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols..........£ 94 15-16 —1-8
3 per cent. Rentes..........£101 1-4 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan......£108 do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£63 11-16 plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London ....27 3-16 unchanged
„ New York..........59 5-8 do
Exchange on London at Paris...25·17 —1
„ New York..........4·87 7-8 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England ....4 p. c. do
„ Short London Bills.....3 3-8 p. c. — 1-8 p. c.
„ Indian Bank Bills .....3 3-8 p. c. — 1-8 p. c.
Gold to Calcutta..........£30,000
Silver to Hongkong £31 000
Arrivals.—Drachenfels and Cleopatra.
Linseed, sellers, April-May ....50s. 6d.
Tone easier.

EXCHANGE.

The Market has been steady without any change and very little business doing either way.

Bank Telegraphic ....1s. 3 15-16d.
„ Demand..........1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits..........1s. 4 3-16d.
„ Francs..........1·70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight 199 1-2
Hongkong „ 146 1-2
Japan „ 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has been steady to-day and a good business was done for the settlement at Rs. 95-8, the rate for the next account being one to two annas higher.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market is quiet with nothing doing.

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet but steady with the following fixtures reported. Gorgistan and Radnorshire at 16 s. one port, 16s. 6d. for Hamburg, May loading.

Wilhelmina at 15s. 6d. for one port and 16s. two for May.

COALS.

Market steady with nothing to report.

WHEAT.

The market is unchanged at Rs. 4-5 for April-May White Delhi

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—The market is steady with business doing at Rs. 8-11 to Rs. 8-12.

RAPESEED.—The market is firmer with Brown Delhi quoted at Rs. 6-2, Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-1, and Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 6-15. Yellow Guzerat is nominal at Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7-12.

POPPYSEED.—Unchanged at Rs. 7-14-6 ready and Rs. 7-11-6 for April-May.

CASTORSEED is also unchanged at Rs. 33-8.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market is firm with nothing doing.

COTTON.

The market was quiet but steady with only a moderate enquiry from exporters, either to Europe or Japan while local mills were sparing buyers and the total business reported amounted to about 1,600 bales. Contracts were steady and much the same with little business passing in them.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 6,000 bales. Spot 4 20=32= —1·32. Arrivals closed quiet.

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov. G.O.C.
4·32	4·32	4·32	4·5
—1·64	unchanged	unchanged.	—3·64

In New York—
Receipts at the Port.......... 16,000 bales.
Do. last year .... 9,000 „
Exports to Great Britain.......... ...... „
Do. Continent.......... 2,000 „
Mid-Uplands .... 8 3-8 = unchg'd.
Futures month of July .... 8·08 = —
Do. of October ..... 7·34 = —7

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 19th April, 1901:—

Cotton	11,610	bales.
Wheat	7,395	cwts.
Linseed	16,365	„
Rapeseed	21,179	„
Gingellyseed	6,448	„
Poppyseed	4,707	„
Groundnuts	367	„
Castorseed	4,290	„
Rice	2,971	„
Myrabollams	4,660	„

LONDON, 20TH APRIL, 1901.

2 3-4 per cent Consols..........£94 3-4—3-46
3 per cent Rentes ....}
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan ....} No change.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities ....}
Bar Silver in London..........£27 7-16 plus 1-4
„ in New York ....£60 1-4 „ 5-8
Exchange on London at Paris..........£25·16 1-2—1-2
„ at New York ....£4·88 1-8 plus 1-4
Discount Bank of England ....}
„ Short London Bills..........} No change.
„ Indian Bank Bills ....}
£1,00,000 paid into Bank of England.
Seeds—Unchanged.

COTTON.

Total visible supply .... 3,370,000 bales.
„ of which East Indian ... 208,000 „
„ „ Stock in London 12,000 „
„ „ quantity in sight 9,100,000 „

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total Sales 5,000 bales Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 7,000 bales. Spot nil. Arrivals closed steady.

In New York—

April	April-May,	July-Aug	Oct-Nov,
4·35	4·35	4·25	4·7
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3	plus 2

Middling Americans D. 4 21-32.
Receipts at the Port .... 9,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain.......... 3,000 „
to Continent .... 19,000 „
Mid.-Uplands.......... 8 3-8 unchanged
Futures, month of July .... 8·13 plus 5
Do Do Oct.......... 7·32—2

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th April as compared with the statement of 9th April:—

LIABILITIES.	April 9. Rs. A. P.	April 16. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,02,50,000 0 0	1,03,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,70,24,194 9 0	1,58,30,293 2 10
Other Deposits, &c.	6,94,51,087 11 8	6,73,57,386 6 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,03,168 5 1	4,74,655 14 9
Sundries	18,15,369 9 3	18,63,107 15 4
Rs....	11,90,43,820 3 0	11,58,75,443 7 10
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	64,96,418 0 0	70,33,786 0 0
Other authorised Investmts.	72,43,186 0 0	70,48,506 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,83,74,832 5 9	2,85,41,272 12 2
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,06,17,921 1 10	2,01,24,428 2 4
Bills discounted, &c.	1,79,87,807 15 11	1,94,47,155 12 7
Balances with other Banks.	13,86,475 6 2	16,56,446 11 0
Bullion	1,132 4 10	1,042 4 10
Dead Stock	16,06,640 13 9	16,08,926 11 10
Stamps	13,679 2 5	13,368 7 1
Sundries	9,83,157 4 6	10,02,038 1 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,13,87,548 0 11	1,19,99,876 2 9
Do. at Branches	2,29,64,991 10 11	1,73,98,598 5 5
Rs....	11,90,43,820 3 0	11,58,75,443 7 10

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	7,49,536	Inc.
Do. at Branches	19,43,437	Dec.
Other Deposits	20,93,701	Dec.
Post Bills	71,487	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,42,688	Inc.
Loans	1,66,410	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	4,93,493	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	14,59,348	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	6,12,328	Inc.
Cash at Branches	55,66,393	Dec.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending, 13th April:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	22,00,000 0 0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 29,89,116-3-9 } Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 19,70,687-2-3 }	49,59,803 6 0
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	259,82,187 1 5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	50,726 14 9
Sundries	6,50,542 2 6
Total	398,43,259 8 8
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	44,43,656 8 11
Other authorised Investments	5,63,219 8 0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	87,33,098 1 9
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	62,59,357 8 8
Bills discounted and purchased	91,48,401 5 6
Balances with other Banks	10,31,050 10 10
Bullion	3,215 0 4
Dead Stock	9,70,059 15 10
Stamps	12,845 10 10
Sundries	1,49,501 3 8
	313,14,388 9 10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches a	85,28,870 14 10
Total......Rs.	398,43,259 8 8

a Including 5,982 Sovereigns Rs. 6,89,730-0-0.
Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent. Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand 35·97.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 1-10m., 1-59a. Low water, 7-7a., 8-0a.
Municipal Corporation, 3. p.m.
Novelty Theatre: "The Gay Parisienne."

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR—About noon on Friday a Buttela laden with iron girders of the value of Rs. 750, was proceeding to a ship in the Harbour, when owing to a strong wind blowing at the time, she took a list to portside. The Cargo shifted, and the craft heeled over and sank. The crew were picked up by a passing boat and no lives were lost.

SUICIDE BY A HINDU WOMAN.—In Girgaum Road, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Amboo, a Hindu woman, aged 30 years. For the last few days the deceased had been suffering from fever and was, in consequence, much depressed in mind. On Saturday morning her body was found floating in a well near Thakoredwar. A verdict of suicide was returned.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the J.J. Hospital regarding the death of Rama Mahadeo, a Hindu, aged thirty-eight years, a resident of Elephanta. About five days ago deceased fell from a mango tree at Elephanta and receive serious injury to his spine. He was brought to Bombay and taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. He died on Friday, the cause of death being fracture of the spine. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

A DISHONEST RAMOSEE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Subaji Ramnaval, a Police Ramosee, was charged with stealing wearing apparel and sundry articles of the value of Rs. 37 the property of Messrs. Stephens and Sons, coach-builders at Girgaum. The articles were missed from the department of the firm from time to time and a complaint was made to the Police, who traced some of the articles to the possession of the accused, who was a ramosee in the employ of the firm. The Magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CONTRADICTION CONTRADICTED.

BEFORE Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday evening, the case in which Rukhmani, wife of Sadoo, charged Rajaram Bhow Mayankar with alleged defamation, came on for further hearing. Mr. Dadysett, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Kothare, Pleader, for the accused. Mr. Dadysett, at the outset, stated that he wished to bring to the notice of the Court an incorrect explanation published in regard to the case, purporting to have been sent by Mr. Taraporewalla, pleader, who had represented the defendant at a previous stage of the case and who had raised the question of privilege about certain questions put to the complainant at the defendant's suggestion in another case, tried before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. In deciding the question of privilege raised by Mr. Taraporewalla the Court held that the questions put to the complainant in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court were not privileged. The newspapers published that decision correctly. But subsequently a paragraph was published in the papers in which Mr. Taraporewalla was stated to have denied the accuracy of the newspaper reports and made other statements. What Counsel wanted to urge on the Court was that as far as he was able to follow the decision himself, he could say that what was first published in the newspapers was correct, and the subsequent alleged refutation sent in by Mr. Taraporewalla was incorrect.

The Magistrate said that he could not take any notice of what appeared in the newspapers, but as Mr. Kothare, pleader, appeared in the case for the first time, it would be well to read to him the decision on the question of privilege, which he had delivered in the case on the 11th instant. The Magistrate then read the decision as follows:—"The question which has been raised in this case is whether a complaint for defamation can be brought against the accused in respect of words spoken by him against a witness in the course of a judicial proceeding, although they are uttered falsely and maliciously and without reasonable and proper cause. As far as the English Law on the subject is concerned it is clear and it has been decided in many cases that no proceedings for libel or slander can be brought against a judge, party or witness in respect of words, spoken in the course of judicial proceeding, although they were uttered falsely, maliciously and without reasonable and proper cause." After quoting English authorities the Magistrate proceeded to say "But the question arises whether the English Law must be followed on this subject or the Indian Penal Code—if the facts which are the subject of the complaint fall within the limits of the definition in section 499 I. P. C., construed as a section ought to be according to the plain meaning of the words therein used, and if they are not covered by any of the exceptions to be found in the Code? I think the Penal Code alone should be looked to for deciding this question, irrespective of what may be English Law on the same subject In 14 Sutherland vr. 27, Pnear, J., has laid down that the Criminal Law of this country with regard to defamation depends on the construction of the Penal Code and not on what may be the English Law on the subject. I therefore hold that the evidence in this case should be gone into."

Mr. Dadysett then opened the case for the complainant and the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE "GOTI" GAMBLING CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent MacDermott charged Seedick Dawood and twenty-five others, among whom were Khojas, Borahs, Banias and Parsees, with gambling. There was a charge of keeping a common gaming house against one Noor Mahomed, a Mahomedan. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Barrister-at-law, defended accused Nos. 9 and 11, Jamsetji Rustomji and Jamsetji Sorabji. Noor Mahomed, the owner of the alleged gaming house, was represented by Mr. D'Souza, pleader.

Mr. Nicholson, at the outset of the case, applied under section 494 of the Code to withdraw the charge of gambling against two of the Mahomedan accused in order that they might be able to give evidence in the case in which the arrested accused were charged before the court.

The Magistrate said it was advisable to consent to the procedure suggested by the Public Prosecutor, and granted the application.

Mr. D'Souza applied to the Court that Noor Mahomed, the owner of the gaming house, might be tried separately. The Magistrate agreed to adopt that course.

The accused Nos. 4 and 22, in reply to the Magistrate, pleaded guilty to the charge, while the remaining 24 accused denied the allegation of gambling.

Mr. Nicholson, in opening the case for the prosecution, stated that the gaming house in question was situated in Bhendy Bazaar over the shop of a liquor shopkeeper. The game the accused were engaged in was not a game of skill. In this game the accused used the "gotis" for the purpose of ascertaining what they pretended to be a real game of skittle pool. If they had remained there, it would have been difficult for the prosecution to establish a case of gambling against the accused. The "gotis" were served out among a number of people who stood round the table, but who never meant to play. The persons who kept the 'gotis' betted with each other as to whether they had higher or lower numbers. The bets were made before the "gotis" were distributed, and were paid according to the number the bettors held, which was purely a matter of chance. If anybody suddenly came into the room, the bettors gave them the idea that they were playing the proper game of skittle pool and that was the pretence they always made. There was something further than that. The persons who gambled did not play the game of skittle pool afterwards, but paid to the proprietor of the place money for being allowed to gamble on these "gotis." They paid two annas to the proprietor on each transaction, whether they won or lost the bet. In that way the keeper of the gaming house received money, which brought him within the meaning of the Gambling Act.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution and the case was adjourned.

THE LATE SHRIMAT RAJCHANDRA RAVJIBHAI.

H. H. MAHARANA SHREE SIR JASWATSINGJEE, K. C. I. E., Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, has sent a letter of condolence to Mr. Mansookhlal Ravjibhai Mehta, the only brother of the late lamented Shrimat Rajchandra, the eminent Jain Philosopher and the only Shatavadhani poet of India. The letter of condolence states that the sad intelligence was received by His Highness with great regret. Though H. H. had no opportunities of discussing with his late lamented brother, several difficult problems of religion, he was highly struck with his deep devotion, vast knowledge in different schools of philosophy and his renunciation as conveyed to him by some persons. H. H. was further given to understand that he led a life of purity in thoughts, words and deeds. The termination of such a promising and useful career is indeed to be deplored.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

THE CRUEL MURDER OF A SISTER.

IMPERATOR VS. IRAPPA BIN SHIDRAMAPPA AND ANOTHER.

THE two accused, brothers, appealed from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in February last, convicted them of murder and sentenced them each to transportation for life.

The two accused were charged with murder by causing the death of Guniakka, their sister, by wounding her with a knife and other means at Dharwar on the 5th January last. The deceased was married to one Makappa about fifteen years ago and left him permanently about six years ago. Since then she had lived with her parents, and after their deaths from plague, she lived in the same house with her brothers, the two accused. While living there she was guilty of misconduct, as the "post mortem" showed. On the 5th January, witness Karippa overtook No.1 and a woman whom he did not know going to the railway station of Yelawgi and they afterwards arrived at the station while he was taking his meal. Two other witnesses saw the two brothers sitting in the compartment of a railway carriage. There was no woman with them, and it appeared that their sister, the deceased, had been put into the women's compartment. The accused were seen getting down from the train at Dharwar. Though both brothers had married in Dharwar, they did not go to their father-in-laws' houses, but slept at the railway station, the havildar allowing them to do so, as they said they had no friends in the town. This was Saturday night. On Sunday morning at 8 a. m., the dead body of a woman, with injuries to the face, was discovered in the Fort ditch at Dharwar. A rope was lying near the body. She was not identified all Sunday, and at 5 p. m. the body was taken to the hospital for post-mortem examination Here the chief constable had a photograph taken, and certain witnesses soon recognised it as the likeness of the deceased Guniakka. The post-mortem showed four wounds and five bruises on the head. After getting the photo taken, the chief constable went over to Malapur to enquire about new arrivals, and at the house of one Tejappa found accused No. 1 asleep. On suspicion he took him to the police head-quarters and the same evening he made a confession. The following evening the chief constable went to Luxmeshwar, where the photo was readily recognised and accused No. 2 was arrested. Both the accused made a confession, stating that they discovered their sister, the deceased, had misconducted herself and when they remonstrated with her, she said she would go to the house of the author of her disgrace to be delivered. Both accused felt the shame acutely, No. 1 passed the day most miserably; they felt that they could not show their faces in the village, In the night they consulted and decided to kill her. Accordingly, on pretext of taking her to her uncle's house at Dharwar, they took her to Dharwar, on Saturday, waited at the station till it was dark, and then going to Malapur through the Fort, they got her into the ditch and tried to strangle her as she lay asleep. Accused No. 2 had a knife, with which he inflicted some wounds, but it was too small to be of much use and it was thrown away. Afterwards they battered her more or less with stones and then went away. The Sessions Judge said he had no doubt of the truth of these confessions. The knife was not found, but two bloodstained stones were and a rope with which they said they intended to hang her afterwards, if necessary. There were also five bruises on the head. Mr. Walker convicted the accused and sentenced them to transportation for life.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstaces, dismissed the appeals.

A RASH AND NEGLIGENT ACT.

Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an enquiry yesterday at the Morgue, regarding the death of Shivram Ruttnaji, a Hindu, aged about twenty-five years, who died on Saturday from tetanus, consequent on a wound on the head, inflicted on him by one Datoo Hurrichandra. The evidence showed that deceased was a compositor in a press and lived in New Hunuman Lane. About a week ago Shivram was standing at a *pan* shop in that lane when accused Datoo and two other men came up. Deceased, as well as Datoo and his companions, were all under the influence of liquor. Deceased asked Datoo where he lived and he replied that he lived in the adjoining Wadi. Datoo put a similar question to which the deceased gave a reply and added: "You are the Dada (a polite term) of the place you live in." Datoo said he was undoubtedly the Dada of the place and pushed deceased with his open hand. Whether he did this in earnest or in fun, could not be said, but deceased took off his shoe and aimed a blow at Datoo, but did not hit him. Here the matter apparently ended and they all left. While passing by a firewood depot at the corner of the lane Datoo dealt deceased a severe blow on the head with a stick, inflicting a wound which bled profusely. Deceased looked behind and fell down unconscious. The assailant and his companions bolted away. Deceased's mother was informed and she took him home and treated him with household remedies. Three days ago tetanus set in, when a medical practitioner was sent for, but the condition of the deceased did not improve and he died. The jury after hearing the evidence brought in a verdict of rash and negligent act against Datoo Hurrichandra.

FIRE ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP KURRACHI.

YESTERDAY morning a fire was discovered on board the Gordon Steam Ship Company's steamer, Kurrachi, now lying at No 2 berth Prince's Dock, by which the wood work of the bulk-head was burnt and a considerable portion of the cargo in No. 2 hold damaged. The vessel, which is under the command of Captain Liddle, arrived in Bombay on Friday midnight from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar. The alarm of the outbreak was raised at 7-15 a.m., when dense volumes of smoke were seen issuing from the forward bunker on the port side and No. 2 hold. The Port Trust Dredger, Pollus, was immediately brought alongside the ship and commenced vigorously to pump water into the bunkers, its operation being conducted under the supervision of the Dock Master, Mr. Piper. The dock fire-appliances and the Municipal Engines from the Fort and Baboola Tank co-operated from the land. Captain Liddle and the ship's officers and engineers worked with might and main, but despite all the efforts from land and sea, the fire continued to burn for a considerable time. It was at first impossible to locate the fire, but it was subsequently thought that it originated in the cross bunkers and then spread to No. 2 hold. Consequently it was considered advisable to discharge the cargo from them and that operation was soon started. Until 1 o'clock the water was continued to be poured into the bunkers, when it was found that the flames were gaining ground in No. 2 hold. The fire-brigade thereupon directed their operations in that hold and brought the fire under control at 4 p. m. The extent of the damage cannot be ascertained until the whole of the cargo is discharged. The origin of the fire is not known.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Handicap Allowances and Result of the Race sailed on Saturday.

YACHTS HANDICAP (1ST) RACE FOR COL. BOYD'S CUP.

Names of Boats.	Allowances.	Owners.	Time of Start.	1st Time round Committee Vessel.	Time of Arrival.
	M.		H M	H M S	H M S
Pixie	35	Mr E R Smetham	2 50	4 13 56	5 27 50
Melody	12	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 13	4 26 30	5 30 50
Foulis	Scr	Mr C Scovell	3 25	4 28 55	5 33 37
Mannikin	35	Officers, R A	2 50	4 26 20	5 37 52
Nanta	15	Mr G T W Olver	3 10	4 24 56	5 42 17
Stella	9	Col H W Boyd		Did not start.	

Course No. 12—11·7 miles. Wind W by N. Strength light. 1st Prize won by Pixie and 2nd Prize won by Melody:

SHIP'S BOATS (FANCY RIG) HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	All'ce.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M		H M S	H M S
R I M Dockyard..	Scr	Mr A Mitchell	5 1 16	2 1 16
H M S Custom's..	14	Mr F S Punnett	5 25 28	2 11 28
Do Plassy's	9	Lt Petre, R N	} Did not go over	
Do Abyssinia's	9	Lt Carver, R N	} the right course	

Course No 14—8·5 miles. 1st Prize won by R I M Dockyard Cutter.

'TOMTIT' CLASS ORDY. AND 'TOMTIT' CLASS HANDICAP (1ST) FOR COL. BOYD'S CUP.

Names of Boats.	All'ce.	Owners.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M		H M S	H M S
Meg	Scr	Mr C H Byrne	5 45 2	2 15 2
Clutha	4	Capt G Lamb	5 52 10	2 18 10
Tomtit	6	Dr F M Gibson	5 52 49	2 16 49
Titmouse	Scr	Mr R H H Hopkins	Did not start.	

Course No 14—1st Prize won by Meg and first for the Cup Meg.

"THE MASTER SINNER" (JOHN LONG.)

THE Hall-marked Christian was the first;
He raved and stormed and holloaed.
Next on the scene Corelli burst—
The Master Christian followed.
Then for a spell the lord of Hell
In peace could eat his dinner;
But not for Long, who seized his prong
And raised "The Master Sinner."

THE SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL.

THE following Army regarding the South Africa medal has just been issued:—

1. His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confirm the order given by her late Majesty Queen Victoria that a medal be struck to commemorate the military operations in South Africa.

2. The medal, in silver, will, provided the claims are approved by the Commander-in-Chief, be granted to all officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the British, Indian, and Colonial Forces, and to all nurses and nursing sisters who actually served in South Africa between October 11, 1899, and a date to be hereafter fixed; to all troops stationed in Cape Colony and Natal at the outbreak of hostilites; and to troops stationed in St. Helena between April 14, 1900, and a date to be hereafter fixed.

3. A clasp inscribed "Belmont" will be granted to all troops under Lieut.-General Lord Methuen's command who were north of Witteputs (exclusive) on November 23, 1899.

4. A clasp inscribed "Modder River" will be granted to all troops under Lieut.-General Lord Methuen's command who were north of Honey Nest Kloof (exclusive), and south of the Magersfontein ridge (exclusive) on November 28, 1899.

5. A clasp inscribed "Paardeberg" will be granted to all troops within 7,000 yards of General Cronje's final laager between midnight of the 17th and midnight of February 26th, 1900, and to all troops within 7,000 yards of Koodoe's Rand Drift between those dates.

6. A clasp inscribed "Driefontein" will be granted to all troops with Army Headquarters and Lieut.-General French's column—i.e., the left and centre columns, which advanced from Poplar Grove on March 10, 1900.

7. A clasp inscribed "Wepener" will be granted to all troops engaged in the defence of that place between April 9, 1900, and April 25, 1900, both days inclusive.

8. A clasp inscribed "Johannesburg" will be granted to all troops who, on May 29, 1900, were north of an east and west line through Klip River Station (exclusive), and east of a north and south line through Krugersdorp Station (inclusive).

9. A clasp inscribed "Diamond Hill" will be granted to all troops who, on June 11 or 12, 1900, were east of a north and south line drawn through Silverton Siding and north of an east and west line through Vlakfont.

10. A clasp inscribed "Belfast" will be granted to all troops who, on August 26 or 27, 1900, were east of a north and south line drawn through Wonderfontein (the garrison and troops quartered at Wonderfontein on those dates will not receive this clasp), and west of a north and south line through Dalmanutha Station, and north of an east and west line through Dalmanutha Station.

11. A clasp inscribed "Wittebergen" will be granted to all troops who were inside a line drawn from Harrismith to Bethlehem, thence to Senekal and Clocolan, along the Basuto border, and back to Harrismith, between July 1 and 29, 1900, both dates inclusive.

12. A clasp inscribed "Defence of Kimberley" will be granted to all troops in the garrison of Kimberley between October 14, 1899, and February 15, 1900, both dates inclusive.

13. A clasp inscribed "Relief of Kimberley" will be granted to all troops in the relief column under Lieut.-General French who marched from Klip Drift on February 15, 1900, and all the 6th Division under Lieut.-General Kelly-Kenny who were within 7,000 yards of Klip Drift on February 15, 1900.

14. A clasp inscribed "Defence of Mafeking" will be granted to all troops in the garrison of Mafeking between October 13, 1899, and May 17, 1900, both days inclusive.

15. A clasp inscribed "Relief of mafeking" will be granted to all troops under the command of Colonel Mahon who marched from Barkly West on May 4, 1900, and to all troops who were under Colonel Plumber's command between October 11, 1899, and May 17, 1900, both dates inclusive, and who were south of an east and west line drawn through Palachwe.

16. A clasp inscribed "Cape Colony" will be granted to all troops in Cape Colony at any time between October 11, 1899, and a date to be hereafter fixed, who received no clasp for an action already specified in the Cape Colony, nor the "Natal" clasp.

17. A clasp inscribed "Orange Free State" will be granted to all troops in Orange River Colony at any time between February 28, 1900, and a date to be hereafter fixed, who receive no clasp which has been already specified for an action in the Orange River Colony.

18. A clasp inscribed "Transvaal" will be granted to all troops in the Tranvaal at any time between May 24, 1900, and a date to be hereafter fixed, who receive no clasp for an action in the Tranvaal which has been already specified.

19. A clasp inscribed "Rhodesia" will be granted to all troops under the command of Lieut.-General Sir F. Carrington and Colonel Plumer in Rhodesia, between October 11, 1899, and May 17, 1900, both dates inclusive, who receive no clasp for the relief of Mafeking.

20. A clasp inscribed "Talana" will be granted to all troops under Lieut.-General Sir W. Penn Symons's command on October 20, 1899, who were north of an east and west line drawn through Waschbank Station.

21. A clasp inscribed "Elandslaagte" will be granted to all troops at Elandslaagte on October 21, 1899, who were on the right bank of the Sunday river and north of an east and west line through Buys Farm.

22. A clasp inscribed "Defence of Ladysmith" will be granted to all troops in Ladysmith between November 3, 1899, February 28, 1900, both dates inclusive.

23 A clasp inscribed "Tugela Heights" will be granted to all troops of the Natal Field Force, exclusive of the Ladysmith garrison, employed in the operations north of an east and west line through Chieveley Station between February 14 and 27, 1900 both dates inclusive.

24. A clasp inscribed "Relief of Ladysmith" will be granted to all troops in Natal north of and including Estcourt between December 15, 1899, and February. 28, 1900, both dates inclusive.

25. A clasp inscribed "Laing's Nek" will be granted to all troops of the Natal Field Force employed in the operations, and north of an east and west line through Newcastle between June 2 and 9 1900, both dates inclusive.

26. A clasp inscribed "Natal" will be granted to all troops in Natal at any time between October 11, 1899, and June 11, 1900, both dates inclusive, who receive no clasps for an action in Natal nor the Cape Colony clasp as already specified.

27. No individual can have both the defence and relief clasp for either Kimberley, Mafeking, or Ladysmith.

28. The medal in silver with clasps, will be granted to any native soldiers specially employed within the spaere of operations, who fulfil the necessary conditions.

29. Non-enlisted men of whatewer nationality who drow military pay, will receive bronze medals, without clasps.

30. Commanding officers and heads of departments will prepare nominal rolls in triplicate, of the individuals entitled to the medal and clasps, and forward them as early as practicable, to the Under-Secretary of State, War Office, London, S. W. A supply of printed forms of rolls will be sent to each unit concerned, and a supply will also be kept at the headquarters of each regimental district for the use of individuals detached from their regiments.

31. The names of officers and warrant officers will be entered in order of rank, and those of non-commissioned officers and men in alphabetical order.

32. The names of officers and soldiers, except Staff officers, will be entered on the roll of the unit to which they actually belong when the roll is prepared. In the event of inquiries having to be made regarding an individual claim which canot be certified by the officer commanding the unit the roll should not be delayed pending the result of the inquiries, but these names should be excluded, and a supplementary roll rendered later.

33. In cases where it is known that individuals have served with more than one unit during the campaign, a note should be made in the column of "Remarks" on the roll showing the unit with which they previously served, and their rank and regimental number therein.

34. The names of individuals who under Articles 613, 737, 1,255, 1,256, and 1,258, Royal Warrant for Pay, &c., have forfeited the medal are to be included in the rolls, their names being entered in red ink, and the cause of forfeiture stated in the last column. The names of individuals who have become non-effective by death, transfer, discharge, &c., should also be similarly entered in red ink.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Barbara s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Egypt s—9 cwt ivory, N Miani and Co

FOR ANTWERP.
Foreric s—225 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 205 cwt gum, J Premjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Barbara s—2,001 cwt groundnut seed, Owen and Okell.

FOR VENICE.
Independent s—650 bales cotton, Walter, Pavri and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Bengal s—14 cases condiments, H P Setna and Co; 2 cases opium, P and O Co.
Muke Maru s—160 bales twist, Tata and Co; 800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Muke Maru s—200 bales twist, Tata and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Mazagon s—75 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Mazagon s—4,150 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.
Muke Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

OUR DECLINING TRADE IN EAST AFRICA.

A SCANDALOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

MR. Evelyn Cecil, M. P., in an article in the April number of the "Nineteenth Century," on British communication with East and South Africa, draws attention once more to the scandalous state of affairs which the supineness of British Governments and traders has allowed to exist with regard to our protectorates in that quarter of the globe."

It has been very inadequately realised (says Mr. Cecil) by the critics of the cession of Heligoland to Germany in 1890 in exchange for our unfettered protectorate over Zanzibar, what enormous trading advantages and prestige this country acquired by the arrangement. Zanzibar is the great emporium of East Africa, just as Bombay is of India or even London of the United Kingdom. To possess and control its chief trade commands great respect and weight in the eyes of the natives, and of the numerous Indian merchants who have come over from India and established warehouses. It enhances through a very wide area the authority of British power. To lose it would inevitably lead to a proportionate loss and damage to British authority. If British trade and closer union between the various parts of our Empire have any beneficent value at all, our trade in Zanzibar must be maintained. And yet statistics show that the tonnage of German vessels entering the harbour far exceeds that of British vessels, and that German trade is steadily increasing at the expense of the British manufacturer. In 1899, 98 German vessels entered the port of Zanzibar, with a total tonnage of 168,113, while only 69 British vessels entered it, with a total tonnage of 103 457. Altogether it was entered by 198 ocean-going vessels during the year, the remainder being 26 French, three Norwegian, and two from the United States. Nor is any attempt made to establish direct British steamship communication between the United Kingdom and East Africa, in friendly rivalry with the subsidised German and French Messageries lines. Passengers or cargo can go direct from Hamburg or Marseilles to Zanzibar, but from London it is necessary to tranship at Aden into the British India Company's steamers. The inconvenience of transhipment to passengers is obvious enough, but as though it were not, the rates of passage by the British India Company's line appear to be positively higher for the unwelcome privileges of changing at Aden and travelling at a slower rate of speed than are the fares on the foreign lines. I am informed that the first-class fare by British India steamer from London to Zanzibar, with the change at Aden, is £57 15s.; by German East Africa Company, without the change, it is £42 10s.; and by French Messageries from Marseilles to Zanzibar (consequently a rather shorter mileage), without a change, £40 14s. Even this does not complete the advantages offered by the foreign lines, as rebates of 10 or 15 per cent. are granted to all officials and their families, of whatever nationality, on the German and French lines.

THE MANUFACTURERS TO BLAME.

No doubt these special inducements by rebates on fares and the subsidies granted to the companies are not the sole causes why trade tends in ever larger proportions to fall into foreign hands, to the detriment of Great Britain. They are important causes, but the British manufacturer is partly to blame because hitherto he has been too disinclined to study native fancies and wants. For instance, native Zanzibari women prefer bright and striking devices on the printed cotton handkerchiefs or "kangas," usually red or white, which they wear—devices suggestive of their country or surroundings, such as well-printed elephants or flags, rather than commonplace patterns suggestive of undiscriminating Manchester production. Zanzibar cherishes fashions no less than Paris. Traders will not succeed by saying in effect to the natives: "We consider we manufacture the best possible quality and design of goods which you can want; if you do not care about them, the loss is yours, and we cannot help you to others."

ENGLAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

But it is by no means only the trade of Zanzibar, important as it is, which requires attention. The same tale is told of nearly every harbour along the whole coast which serves British territory. Having given instances of the way we are losing trade in the Portuguese ports, Mr. Cecil adds:—

What an opportunity is now afforded of establishing for the benefit of our great centre at Zanzibar and future trade by Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal Colony, through bills of lading by a British steam ship company circumnavigating Africa, if Great Britain and the House of Commons are disposed to give such a company any encouragement! Perhaps, also, British railway companies would be induced to co-operate in the scheme by reducing their rates in such cases in view of the exceptional circumstances, and desirability of assisting the British development of the Transvaal. . . Nor is Great Britain without a precedent if it granted a subsidy to a steamship company. Such a subsidy was recommended by the West India Royal Commission which reported in 1897. The new Imperial Direct West India Mail Service is subsidised to the amount of £40,000 a year for five years, half of which is paid by the Imperial Government and half by Jamaica. It was established in deference to Colonial wishes, and coincided with the wise policy unswervingly pursued by Mr. Chamberlain to give as foremost a place as possible to colonial desires and colonial interests, It tends to cement together our great Empire. If the service fails the subsidy will not be renewed. Is the pleading of the numerous East African consular reports not deserving of more thoughtful consideration than it has received? Does it not supply evidence of colonial opinion thoughout the British possessions in East Africa! And a subsidy little in excess of that paid to the West Indian line would be a great incentive to a British company to secure a good share of the trade for the British flag. We have assented to countervailing duties in India; what hinders us on principle from assenting to countervailing subsidies in East Africa!

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ismalia, 3,381 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Westminster Bridge, 2,208 tons, Captain J E Pallister, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's Kola, 497 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE s s Karachi, 2,317 tons, Captain F Liddle, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Mauritius, 6th April, with a cargo of sugar.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,136 tons, Captain A Steven, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 9th April, with a cargo of coal.

THE P and O Co's s s Nankin, 2,557 tons, Captain C J Bennett, arrived in harbour Yesterday from Kobe, 22nd March, with a cargo of coal and general.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 3,416 tons, Captain D Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 5th April with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ikhola, 3,383 tons, Captain J Stone, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 9th April, with a cargo of wheat and coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Itola, 3,361 tons, Captain J Magennis arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 10th April with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macleod, 1,583 tons, Captain W J Lennox, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Glasgow, 16th March, with a general cargo and Mr R Oliver as a passenger.

THE s s Clydesdale, 2,295 tons, Captain J Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 15th March, via Karachi, with a general cargo and 1200 cases explosives. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix, Captain C Bellen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, with the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Newnham, Mr and Mrs S Gotz and infant, Miss Rexer, Rev La Trobe, Mr R Heissfeld Major Aplin, Mr Reuter, Lt R D Marjonbanks, and Jamadar Sakaram Shindi.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 18th April, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Jameson, Captain Reid, Lieut Cutter, Lieut Warden, Mrs Hill, Miss Beatham, Mr Gainey, Mr and Mrs Barnes, Mr and Mrs Jacob, Mr and Mrs Robertson and child, Mr and Mrs Heap and 2 infants, Mr and Mrs McCormack and child, Mr and Mrs Kerr, Mr and Mrs Clark, Mrs Coxen and infant, Mr Moncrieff and 101 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Peninsular s	Leigh	London, April 28
	Clan Macleod s	Lennox	Glasgow, Mar 16
	Imperatrix s	Bellen	Trieste, April 3
	Kurachee s	Liddle	Mauritius, April 6
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, April 18
	H M S Marathon	Field	Colombo, April 16
	Ikhona s	Stone	Calcutta, April 9
21	Clydesdale s	Sharp	London via Karachi
	Umballa s	Campbell	Rangoon, April 5
	Itola s	Magenis	Rangoon, April 12
	Okhla s	Steven	Calcutta, April 9
	Nankin s	Bennett	Kobe, Mar 22
	Bohemia s	......	Glasgow, &c

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Clyde Transport	Bennett	London
	Arabia s	Read	Havre
	Borneo s	Raleigh	Genoa
	Onda s	Stuart	Calcutta
	Egypt s	Langbourne	London
	Kola s	Tice	Karachi
	Ismalia s	Kilpatrick	Calcutta
	Westminster Bridge	Pallister	Calcutta
21	Mandovy (Port Gunboat)	Rego	Goa

The steamer Nairung, entered for loading on Saturday for Calcutta, &c.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1900-01.

TOWN HALL.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.

ON THURSDAY, 25TH APRIL, AT 5-30.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Hear my Prayer.....Mendelssohn.
Solo—Miss PROCTOR
and Chorus of 50 performers.

PART II.

Song.....My Queen.....Blumenthal.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
Song.....Spring.....Heuschel.
Mrs. TULLOCH.
Piano and String Quartett.....Andante Cantabile.....Beethovin.
from Quatuor No. 4.
Mrs. MACBETH and Messrs. ASTELL, BAYLEY and HILL
Song.....Ritournelle.....Chaminade.
Miss WHYTE.
Song.....Dio possente ("Faust").....Gounod.
Mr. F. W. BICKEL.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MACONOCHIE—March 29, at Lauderdale, Torquay, the wife of E Maconochie, H M's Indian Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

DOUGLAS—March 25, at Woodside, Kelso, C Douglas, M D, late Staff Surgeon H K I C S.
FLEMING—March 25, at Napier Road, Edinburgh, A Fleming, M D, Deputy-Surgeon-General Indian Army, aged 79.
GRIMLEY—March 25, at Cheltenham, W Macdonell, Lieut Indian staff Corps, aged 32.
RAYMOND—March 24, at Seahouse Gardens, widow of the late Capt H W Raymond, Royal Irish Rifles, and daughter of the late General Sir E Wetherall, K C S I, C B, aged 35.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROPE—April 18, at 1, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of E E Rope, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HUNTON—April 15, at 11, Kyd Street, Calcutta, John Charles Hunton, formerly Deputy Shipping Master of Calcutta, aged 72 years, 7 months and 5 days.

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Bombay, 22nd April.

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Adjutant B. V. R.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Lahore, Jhansi, Saugor and Jabbulpore, pressure changes have been small and irregular over the reporting area. The distribution remains unchanged and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Masulipatam, Calicut, Madras and Aurangabad; and moderate to light in other places.

The maximum temperature is in large defect of the normal in the Punjab and at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jacobabad and Surat, while it is much above it in Lower Sind and at Secunderabad. The minimum is in considerable excess in the Madras Presidency and at Karachi, while it is in large defect in the Punjab and Rajputana and at Allahabad and Cawnpore, Hoshangabad and Poona. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Secunderabad and the lowest 56° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast in the Madras Presidency and at Nagpur, Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Light showers are reported from Cochin and Calicut.

Pressure is still abnormally low all over the country but especially so in the Punjab, Central and North-West Provinces and Gujarat. Conditions are slightly favourable for thunder-storms with rain on the Malabar Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1901.

THE NATIVE PROBLEM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WHATEVER the Boer may think on the subject there can be no settlement of affairs in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony that does not take account of the Native problem. In Cape Colony special legislation has secured to the native rights which the Boer in the Transvaal has steadily refused to him. And if we are to live up to our reputation and our declarations we are bound to secure the fair treatment of the indigenes of the new Colonies. The native has not to be protected against the Boer alone. The mine owners declare that his labour is essential to their interests, and we have to see that the conditions of his service, which are at present the subject of much controversy are not open to the charge of harshness or serfdom. The problem of dealing with the native has its complications, which are all the greater because of the economic development of South Africa, but the question is one of the earliest that the settlement will compel us to face. There are timely articles on the subject in two of the current magazines, and in both the writers point out the direction in which our duty lies in this matter. Approaching the subject from different points of view both arrive at the same main conclusion. In the "Empire Review" the Rev. J. S. Moffat who has been a Missionary and a native Commissioner in Matabelaland, Bechuanaland, Basutoland and the Transvaal urges that pending the time when we shall be able to give the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony the same form of Government as obtains in Cape Colony, we have so to arrange matters that the native in the newly annexed territories may have the same chance that he has in Cape Colony. To accomplish this, he says, a firm hand in Downing Street is necessary, for doubtless there will be opposition within the Transvaal. In the light of past experience we cannot afford to take again the course that was followed in 1881, when we deserted and threw over the people who looked to us "with hopeful eyes." We believe the firm hand is at present guiding South African affairs from Downing Street and with Sir Alfred Milner on the spot the natives will undoubtedly receive fair and just treatment. In Cape Colony the natives can obtain justice from the Courts, they can acquire and hold a title to land as well as qualify themselves, as numbers have done, to vote in parliamentary elections and generally there is nothing to hinder their progress and improvement. In the Transvaal under Boer rule the native was denied all rights and was purely a serf. There are those who contemplate with alarm the prospect of the indigenes, given votes, eventually overruling the Whites, but Mr. Moffat holds that this is anticipating unnecessarily a far distant future. It is, he says, a situation which may never arise or if it does will bring with it altered conditions of which at present we know nothing.

For the improved condition of the natives in Cape Colony as compared with that of their relatives of the new territories we have to thank the Commission which twenty years ago made an exhaustive inquiry into their customs. Before that time mistakes had been made partly through ignorance and partly through inability to understand native laws, customs and modes of thought. Europeans who are not trained anthropologists have always that difficulty and it is therefore not wonderful that the natives are not able immediately to understand European laws. The inquiry instituted by the Cape Government brought out a valuable mass of information concerning native laws and usages which enabled the Government to pass special legislation for the benefit of the natives. The resulting administration of the Native Territories in the Colony under the Acts thus passed have amply proved the wisdom of the inquiry. The report which the Commission prepared was, moreover, of precious value to ethnologists. In the "Monthly Review" Mr. E. Sidney Hartland urges that if blunders are not to be made in dealing with the natives in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony the example of the Cape Government will have to be followed. Among other things the Cape Commission threw light on the native marriage law under which the bridegroom bargains with the father of the bride for the delivery to him of a certain number of cattle, in exchange for the bride. This is the "bride price" which in nearly all the tribes is a necessary incident of the most honourable form of marriage. The inquiry into this custom says Mr. Hartland, revealed the fact that a startling proportion of men of education, men experienced in native ways, teachers of religion and administrators of the law, were misled by words or by abuses of the practice, or from prejudice or ignorance were wholly incapable of penetrating below the surface of the custom to its real meaning and value. Though there appear to be elements of sale in the transaction it was held to be necessary for reasons of morality and in the interests of the bride and her children to retain the practice. On this finding the Cape Government made native marriages legal but the late Republics always refused to recognise the laws of marriage and inheritance prevailing among the tribes inhabiting their territories. These tribes are of Bantu stock and belong mainly to the Bechuana land Zulu races. Their customs vary as do their dialects and, as Mr. Hartland remarks, the example of the Cape Government points out unmistakably the first step to be taken in reference to them. The proposed inquiry is of scientific as well as political interest and the British Anthropological Institute and the Folklore Society have lately presented a joint memorial to the Colonial Secretary praying for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the customs and institutions of the natives, and the relations between them and the European Settlers, before any legislation affecting the indigenes is attempted. One special reason for the appointment of this Commission Mr. Hartland holds to be the necessity for considering the terms on which native labour is employed in the mines. We must, he says, acquaint ourselves with the conditions of native life, the manner in which employment at the mines affects tribal and individual "morale" and with the views and wishes of experienced natives. The whole question of the future of the native in South Africa and his relations with the Whites is of so thorny and complicated a nature that the suggested inquiry does not need to be commended. It is distinctly the course of wisdom.

THE NOAKHALI CASE.

THE Calcutta High Court has reversed the judgment of Mr. Pennell in the Noakhali case. This is not an exceptional incident. Many Sessions Judges and Magistrates have similar experiences, for which we may be profoundly thankful. Justice would need to throw away sword, scales and capacious pocket handkerchief if some of the long and laboured judgments of the smaller fry of the Bench could not thus be disposed of. But in the Noakhali case the Sessions Judge has been severely censured by the revising Bench, their lordships declaring that he had set no bounds to his intemperate language, nor hesitated to heap vituperation upon the Viceroy, Lieutenant-Governor, High Court Judges and many others, wholly unconnected with the case before him. Imagining himself safe under the shield of what the law called "privilege," he took an undue advantage of his position as Judge in order to vent his irritation upon all and sundry who, he conceives, have incurred his resentment. It is not, observed Mr. Justice Pratt, that he in an unguarded moment gave utterance to some ill-advised expressions. Fully one-third of the judgment, which occupied eighty pages of print and which he admittedly took sixteen days to write, was devoted to scathing condemnation of officials high and low in respect to matters wholly irrelevant to the case under trial. He went out of his way to traduce officials who were precluded by their position from replying. Mr. Pennell is acknowledged to be a man of considerable ability, and ill-health is said in a large measure to account for his idiosyncracies. The demonstration made in his favour by a section of the native community signified approval of his being "ag'in the Government" rather than any testimony to his popularity, or public faith in his ability and integrity. We do not see how, in face of the strong expression of opinion by the Calcutta Bench that he infringed every canon of judicial decorum and propriety, the services of Mr. Pennell are to be retained. But we think that, in consideration of his ill-health and the fact that he cannot with any self-respect return to his post as Sessions Judge, Government might allow him the privilege of retiring.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

THE action of the Secretary of the United States Treasury in imposing a countervailing duty on Russian sugar, an action which brought about a retaliatory policy from Russia applied to American exports, is being strongly criticised in Philadelphia. The National Association of Manufacturers have started upon the costly effort to secure a judicial decision upon the Government's dictum that Russian sugar is subject to a countervailing duty on the ground that Russia pays an export bounty. The law of the United States governing the imposition of countervailing or compensating duties upon imports of bounty-fed sugar is entirely clear and specific. The facts as to the production of sugar in Russia and the conditions under which the product is exported from that country are not so clear in the minds of all who are interested in the question, but many of those who have given the matter most careful study and are most familiar with conditions in Russia are firmly convinced that no export bounty is paid either directly or indirectly upon exports of sugar from Russia. The law explicitly imposes upon the secretary of the Treasury the duty of determining the existence and the amount of bounty and imposition of countervailing duties. It is generally believed that at the time the Treasury was not in a position to arrive at a fair and equitable decision on the question, and consequently the action, based upon inaccurate and incomplete information, is not accepted as a final settlement of the controversy. The National Association of Manufacturers says that inquiries are sent to them from all parts of the States as to what can be done to straighten out this unfortunate tangle with Russia and to restore free commercial intercourse between that nation and the United States. The only practical step that can be taken now in that direction is to support the National Association of Manufacturers in the fight that it has undertaken in behalf of the manufacturers of the United States.

HONOURS FOR THE WAR.

WE would not say that the honours for the war have been distributed on the same principle as honours are usually served out in India. For Lord Roberts was never given to closing his eyes and dealing out rewards "first come first serve." But he is generous almost to a fault. Some officers are mentioned as fine leaders; others as officers whose courtesy was unfailing. Few are commended for their generalship and there are some names that public opinion would relentlessly strike out. Those who saw anything of transport work declared that had it not been for the resource and smartness of Commander Holland, R. I. M., thousands of troops would have been delayed when most urgently wanted. Yet his name does not appear. Sir Redvers Buller's and Lord Methuen's names are mentioned but we look in vain for those of Generals Lyttelton, Bruce Hamilton or Lord Dundonald. Those who are now serving under Lord Kitchener may receive their meed of praise from him and possibly a decoration on his recommendation. But it would have been preferable to have had in Lord Roberts' despatch some mention of those names than, say, the Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Dhunjibhoy or the men who enjoyed a little extra comfort and security at the base. Had the line been drawn at the time Ladysmith was relieved and nothing prior to that taken into account either for medals, decorations or promotion, the British public would have been better pleased.

BRITISH CAVALRY FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

NOTHING is yet settled regarding the sending of any more British cavalry regiments to South Africa from India. In the event of their going it will be to replace an equivalent number of men and horses sent back to India. It is understood that the 17th and XXth Hussars have been selected in India for the purpose. Should one or both of these regiments be despatched the most probable arrangement would be that the embarkation at Bombay of the Indian corps and of the relieved troops in South Africa should take place simultaneously.

THE Viceroy's shooting party broke up on Thursday. The party left by train at 2 p. m. for Manihari, and thence by steamer to Sakrigali, where they arrived at 7 p. m., and found the special train awaiting them. Colonel Fenn and Captain Portman go straight to Simla.

H. M. S. MARATHON, under the command of Captain John G. Field, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Colombo, which port she left on the 16th instant.

THE Portuguese Gunboat Mandovy, Commander Rego, sailed yesterday for Goa.

MR. MACLEAN, Director-General of Telegraphs, on completion of his short tour of inspection in the Punjab and on the Frontier, has arrived in Simla.

THE total bag of the recent shoot of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar consists of eleven tigers, three rhinos, 9 bisons, three buffaloes, five leopards, three bears, and ten stags.

AFFAIRS in Nepal are reported to be proceeding quite smoothly under the Raja Deb Shamsher, late Commander-in-Chief, who succeeded his brother, Sir Shamsher, as Prime Minister.

THE traffic earnings of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway show an increase of over 27 1-4 lakhs of rupees compared with the corresponding period of 1900. The Indian Midland receipts show a drop of 5 1-4 lakhs.

IN the Cachar District the prospects of tea are unfavourable for want of sufficient rain, and in Sylhet plucking has begun, but the prospects are poor. In the Sibsagar and Lakhimpur Districts more rain is wanted, but the prospects are fair.

THE s s Kurrachee, Captain F. Liddle, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar, has brought Commander Tyndall, of the ill-fated steamer Taher, which was wrecked off Mauritius on the 21st March last. The rescued crew have been despatched to Calcutta by the s. s. Afghan.

THE famine returns for last week show just under 260,000 persons on relief in British territory, of whom all but 6,100 are in Bombay, where the figures have risen by 32,100. The returns show, as regards Native States, a decrease of 2,600 in Bombay, an increase of 3,834 in Hyderabad, and of 2,100 in Baroda.

PROGRESS on the earthwork of the new line of railway from Kushalgarh to Kohat has been so good during the past cold weather that military labour is now available for the section from Kohat onwards to Thall. The necessary land is now being taken up on this section, and as soon as this has been pegged out a beginning will be made on embankments and cuttings. This is the second of the 2ft. 6in. lines along the frontier, and is as important in its way as the Nowshera-Dargai line.

AMONG the many stories of the campaign in South Africa is one relating to a Divisional General sent from India, whose language was always forcible even in peace time. It is related that when there was a block in a particularly bad bit of country, he used the most vigorous vocabulary in order to stimulate men and animals to fresh exertions. Exhausted at last he managed to issue a final order:—"Send up a Staff Officer to continue the swearing: I've lost my voice." There were several applicants!

THE number of criminal lunatics admitted or re-admitted to the native asylums in Bengal last year was the largest on record for a decade, being 124. In 80 cases only were the causes of the insanity traced, and in 53 of these they were physical, ganja smoking, as usual, being the potent factor in the majority of the cases. The health of the inmates of the asylums at Dullunda, Dacca, and Cuttack has not been satisfactory, and this is no doubt one of the reasons for deciding to build a central asylum at Berhampore, and to close the asylums at Dullunda, Patna add Cuttack. This work will, it is hoped, be completed during the year, and there will then be only two native asylums in the province—at Berhampore and Dacca.

IN connection with the recent plot to assassinate the Sheikh of Mohammerab, a correspondent writes to the "Pioneer":—"Sheikh Khazal of Mohammerah succeeded his brother, who was assassinated by a conspiracy in May, 1897, as he was stepping out of his launch to mount the steps to his palace at Falieh on the Shat El Arab. The late Sheik was universally hated, and there were none of the customary disturbances at the accession of Khazal. The present Sheikh's rule has been most beneficial: one of his first measures was to organise a river police which in a very short time effectually suppressed piracy on the Shat El Arab. A few years ago no boat was safe on the river after sunset; whereas piracies are very rare now within the bar at Pao. Sheik Khazal is an extremely handsome man, and has the appearance of one well able to command. He is one of the most influential of the Shah's subjects in Arabistan, and can take the field, if occasion calls, with an army of several thousand fighting men."

A CLUB in the Punjab having been found selling wine and Egyptian cigarettes to other than its own members, a representation was made to the local Government by the Secretary to the Punjab Trades' Association, who raised two points: (1) that the club, a registered one, was not authorised by its Articles of Association to offer goods for sale to the general public, and (2) that such a practice was detrimental to legitimate trade. It appears that under its Articles of Association the club in question has a right to sell any part of its property to persons not being its members, provided that the club receive no benefit from its sales not enjoyed by the trader from his. The benefit the club secured was that of selling without paying for a license, which the trader is compelled to do. In short a technical violation of Section 21 of Act X, 11 of 1896 had been committed. The Commissioner of Excise has been directed by the local Government to take such steps as will put a stop to the practice of wine being sold to the public by a club without its having a license for such sales.

ALL three placed horses in the Craven Stakes have a large number of engagements this season, but the only one entered for the Derby is Mr Russel's gelding Rigo, and despite his victory on Thursday he is not likely to find many supporters for the Blue Riband. Rigo was second in the Union Jack Stakes at Liverpool in March to Lord Farquhar's Bostonian. He is entered for the City and Suburban and the St. Leger. Sir J. Blundell Maple's Champagne is not entered for any of the classic three-year old events, but among the engagements of Mr. Theobald's Peronius are The Two Thousand Guineas, the St. Ledger, the Newmarket Stakes, and two of the ten thousand pounders.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 5TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain Thos. Leigh, with the English mails of the 5th April arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bland Mrs
Bayley Col A M L
Cowan Lieut A J
Corde Mr W D
D'Arey Mr J
Emerson Mrs, child and infant
Fayrer Mr
Hey Mr
Hunter Mr J St V
Kirwan Mr
Murray Miss K
Mappin Capt and Mrs
Protebet Mr
Stevenson Mr K J
Steel Mr E A
Woolright Mrs and Miss

FROM LONDON TO KARACHI.

Heale Lieut E A
Neame Mr E J
Smith Mr D

FROM MARSEILLES.

Broome Mrs
Cole Col R A
Carter Mrs W G
Ellis Mr A H
Elliott Mr A E
Farquharson Mr R A
Greaves Col
King Mr L W
Langridge Mr and Mrs
Lewis Mr
Mangos Mr
Parsons Major, Mrs and child
Reed Mr
Robertson Mr
Ruddick Miss E
Shone Mrs J
Stocker Mr
Scroll Mr Frang
Tandy Mr
White Mr J B
Woolfeld Mrs and child

FROM MARSEILLES TO RANGOON—Buchanan Mr.

FROM BRINDISI.

Hamacke Mr A
Rollbrunner Mr W

FROM BRINDISI TO KARACHI—Ludecke Mr A.

FROM BRINDISI TO HONGKONG—David Mr.

FROM ADEN.

Dinshaw S C Mrs, child and infant
Dinshaw H C Mr and Mrs, child and infant
Fletcher E C Capt

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

HOME.

A STRONG south-westerly gale visited a large part of the country on March 29 and 30. A steamer was wrecked on the Northumberland coast, and nine men were drowned. Other shipping disasters are reported.

Drama.—At the Strand Theatre, on Monday afternoon, the Stage Society presented, under the title of "Lonely Lives," an English version of Hauptmann's "EinsameMenschen."—"The Bennets," Produced at the Court Theatre, is taken from Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice,"—"The Man of Destiny," a 'trifle," by Mr. Bernad Shaw, has been staged at the Comedy.

Parliament.—Lord Lansdown made a long statement in the House of Lords on March 28, on the Chinese question. On the 29th, the House adjourned till April 22.—In the House of Commons on the 28th the Home Secretary introduced two new factory Bills. There was considerable discussion on the recent peace negotiations and on Chinese affairs. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Cranborn speaking for the Government. On the 29th, the Navy and Army Estimates were discussed. On April 1, a Bill rendering unnecessary the re-appointment of certain public officials on the demise of the Crown was read a second time by 155 to 72. On the 2nd there was a miscellaneous debate on South African and other matters, and the House adjourned till April 15.

Sir Redvers Buller and Sir H. C. McCalium, the newly-appointed Governor of Natal, were entertained at dinner on the 2nd by the members of the St. Stephen's Club.

The University Boat Race took place on March 30, and after a keen struggle was won by Oxford by two-fifths of a lenght in 22min. 31sec.

The Inter-University Sports took place on the 29th. Of the ten events Oxford won six.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The latest returns of the Federal elections give in the Senate 21 seats to low tariff and 15 to high tariff representatives, and in the Lower House 35 to supporters of a low and 40 to those of a high tariff.

Canada.—A marriage declared null and void by the Roman Catholic hierarchy has been upheld by the Civil Courts of Quebec.

The plague is officially reported to be growing more virulent at Cape Town.

The War.—Lord Kitchener reports that a train near Pan was derailed by the explosion of a mine, last week, but 200 Boers who advanced to loot it were driven off, leaving six dead and one wounded. In the Orange River Colony 1,500 horses besides other stock, have recently been brought in: seven Boers have been killed, nine wounded, and 70 prisoners captured. General French reports from Vryheid further captures of prisoners, arms, ammunition, and horses and other live stock. Colonel Plumer has occupied Nylstroom. General French has captured a 15-pounder gun and two "Pom-Poms" on the Lower Pongola. In the Orange River Colony 31 prisoners have been captured.—Reuter despatches from Springfontein state that General Bruce Hamilton's force has covered about 80 miles in three days, collected a large number of horses and cattle, and destroyed much grain. The Boers of Fourie's commando acknowledge that their losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners during their invasion of Cape Colony were 700, and that of their convoy they brought back only four Cape carts. They lost 30 men drowned in crossing the Orange River.—On March 29 General French, operating east of Vryheid, drove the enemy out of several positions, killing four Boers and wounding several, and capturing a number of wagons and cattle.—There has been fighting near Dewetsdorp between Bruce Hamilton's mounted column and Boers of Fourie's commando. Our troops captured a number of horses, cattle, and carts.—The Boers succeeded on March 28 in derailing a train on the Delagoa Railway near Balmoral, and a Newcastle telegram describes the wrecking of still another train.—The Imperial Light Horse, in Swaziland, have taken an entire convoy of wagons, with cattle, sheep, and horses, and also captured another lot of 1,000 head of cattle.—A permanent police force for Johannesburg is being formed by Colonel Davies.—It has been decided not to issue any further application forms for the South African Constabulary at present.—The Victoria Cross has been bestowed on Lieutenant H. E. Douglas, of the Army Medical Corps, for conspicuous bravery at Magersfontein.—An Army Order has been issued specifying the various clasps to be awarded with the South African medal.—The Mansion-house War Fund amounted on March 29 to £1,114,950.—Sir Redvers Buller replying to a correspondent, deprecates the drawing of comparisons between Lord Roberts and himself, and asks that both may be allowed to stand as having done their best.

West African.—Mandina has been taken by the French, Foui Kabba being killed during the action.—three hundred men of the West African Regiment deserted recently at Kuma-si and came to Cape Castle, whence most of them have been shipped to Sherboro Island. One of the ringleaders has been shot.

FOREIGN.

China.—Our Special Correspondent in Peking says that the attitude of the Yang-tsze, Viceroys, who informed the Court that they would refuse to recognize the Manchurian Convention even if it were signed, has carried the day at Si-ngan-fu. Russian diplomacy seems to have overreached itself.—Our Correspondent has had an interview with Li Hung Chang, who admits that his policy is based on the conviction that Russia is the only Power China need fear, acknowledges that there are various secret agreements already existing between Russia and China, and is convinced that China must ultimately sign the Manchurian Convention. Japan has made direct representations in St. Petersburg against the Convention. Great Britain is said to have informed Japan that Manchuria was included in the Anglo-German Agreement.—Instructions have been received by the Ministers of all the Powers except Russia to present forthwith to the Chinese plenipotentiaries the punishment list of provincial officials as already agreed upon before Russia seceded on this point from the Concert in open breach of her previously plighted word.—Captain Barnett, Madras Infantry, has been assaulted and sabred by seven Frenchmen at Tien-tsin.

France.—The Chamber on March 29 passed the Associations Bill by 303 to 224.—The Budget for 1902 shows an estimated increase of 43,000,000f. in expenditure and of 35,000,000 in revenue.

Germany.—The Emperor William, addressing the Alexander Guard last week, said that, if ever again in Berlin insubordination should be rampant against the King, the bayonets of the Alexander Guards would crush it. He declared also that the Germans would always be the victors, even against superior numbers, for they had on their side the Eternal God in heaven.

Russia.—Another riot took place in Kieff on March 24, and troops had to be called out to quell the disturbance. Our Vienna Correspondent furnishes some interesting details with regard to the revolutionary manifestations in Russia.

Spain.—Anti-clerical demonstrations are reported from Barcelona and Valencia.

Obituary.—Sir John Scaine; Mr. F. Y. St. Leger; Mr. W. Lethbridge; Commander H. Coteswarth; Sir A. K. Macdonald; Prince Albrecht zu Solms-Braunfels; Canon F. Meuzies; Rear-Admiral J. M. Ruce; Dean Jeaffs; General J. C. Hood; and James Stephens the Fenian.

The Duke of Cornwall's Tour.—The Ophir arrived at Port Said on March 30, and entered the Canal early on the 31st, and passed out at Suez on April 1.—*Times.*

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PARTY OF 9TH LANCERS AMBUSCADED.

HONOURS FOR THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPTURE OF A TRAIN BY BOERS.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener from Pretoria states that a party of the 9th Lancers has been ambushed by the Boers.

Lieutenant Macdonald and three men were killed and five men wounded.

LATER.

The ambuscade of the 9th Lancers referred to in yesterday's message took place near Krugersdorp.

The Boers have captured a train carrying cattle and forage at Molteno.

The *Gazette* contains an immense list of war honors for services up to 29th November, comprising the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, the Distinguished Service Order, promotions, medals for distinguished conduct and appointments as King's Aides-de-Camps.

The following are the most notable among the recipients of honors.

TO BE GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH.

General Sir H. Brackenbury and General Sir C. M. Clarke.

TO BE KNIGHT COMMANDERS OF THE BATH.

Generals Tucker, Lord Methuen, Pole Carew, Hildyard, Ian Hamilton, Hector Macdonald, Settle, French, William Knox and Charles Knox.

TO BE GRAND CROSS OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Generals Buller, Lord Kitchener, Forestier-Walker and White.

TO BE KNIGHT COMMANDERS OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Generals Rundle, Clery, Pretyman and Girouard.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Operations have begun in the Bethel and Emelo districts, with a view to preventing the Boers from breaking north to Bushveldt.

THE BUDGET.

THE COMMONS AND THE WAR LOAN.

EXPECTED TAX ON SACCHARINE.

The Commons have adopted the Loan Resolution by 186 against 117 votes.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that Saccharine will be taxed fifteen pence per ounce.

M. DELCASSE GOES TO ST. PETERSBURG.

M. Delcasse has started for St. Petersburg.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

In the Association Cup final at the Crystal Palace the Tottenham Hotspur and Sheffield United each made two and will re-play at Everton on the 27th instant.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANIFESTO FROM AGUINALDO.

Aguinaldo has issued a Manifesto, urging a general submission.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

FRENCH EXPEDITION ABANDONED.

Consequent on the urgent representations made by France an Edict has been issued ordering Liu-kwn-Ting to withdraw from the positions he occupied.

It is understood that the French thereupon gladly abandoned the expedition.

LATER.

It is stated in Paris that France has arranged to withdraw 10,000 troops from China and leave 6,000.

THE NEW ISSUE OF CONSOLS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Applications are invited for thirty millions of Consols at 94 1-2 two and three quarters per cent. interest, ranking with the existing consols and not redeemable before 1923. The balance of the total of sixty millions has been already placed.

The issue price of the new Consols will probably be 94 and a half.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The "Ophir" with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall has arrived at Singapore.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL GWARZHOFF.

The funeral of General Gwarzhoff at Peking was an imposing spectacle and the troops of all nations were present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oceania, arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Clan line steamer Clan Gordon, arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, APRIL 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left here this afternoon.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Clan line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 19

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer s.s. Samatra arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 19.

The Clan line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Socotra (extra) arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 3-22-32.
The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 11-16
Bar Silver	27 3-16

THE POLICE AT NOAKHALI.

STRICTURES BY MR. PENNELL'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

Mr. B. G. Geidt who has replaced Mr. Pennell as Sessions Judge at Noakhali, has had occasion to pass very severe strictures in dealing with what is styled the "Noakhali Stolen Note Case," not only on the conduct of the police of the district generally, but also on Mr. Reily, District Superintendent of Police, and Osman Ali, Sub-Inspector in particular. Both these officers, it will be remembered, figured very prominently in the recent Noakhali murder case, and now Mr. Geidt finds occasion to condemn the conduct of both in another case in the strongest terms; in fact he accuses Osman Ali of having altered the number of certain missing, notes embodied in a petition and further of not being a truthful witness. At the end of his judgment Mr. Geidt remarks, "the materials which I have reviewed show that the conduct of Osman Ali in this case was highly unsatisfactory, and they raise strong suspicion that both he and Kailish Chandra Deb have had something to do with the stolen notes. The matter ought not to end here for the sake of the the purity of police administration of this district. The suspicions aroused ought to be investigated, and I have dealt at such great length with each of the points, in the hope that my review may assist the authorities in the conduct of that investigation. The facts brought to light lead me further to recommend that in these enquiries some experienced officer of detective ability, unconnected with the district in the past few years, should be associated."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL A. R. MARTIN, late D. A. G., in India, took up the duties of his new post as Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the War Office on the 1st instant.

An Army Order containing the provisional course of musketry for British troops for 1901 has reached India, and will be issued at once.

In compliance with the request of the Government of India, Lord Kitchener is sending specimens of captured Mauser rifles to this country. It will then be seen whether the arm is suitable for the equipment of frontier levies, militia, and military police.

Brigadier-General F. H. Whitly, D. A. G. Punjab Command, is granted eight months' leave to England on private affairs.

Major Mullaly, D. A. Q.-M.-G. for Mobilisation, Army Headquaters, Simla, proceeds home on three months' leave, Captain J. H. Lloyd officiating for him.

Captains Llewellyn, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and Markham, Shropshire Light Infantry, have been appointed to the Central African Regiment. Lieut. Kempthorn, Royal Scots Fusiliers, joins the West African Frontier.

Colonel Neville, Officiating Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command, is confirmed in that, appointment, vice Brigadier-General Henry, appointed Quartermaster-General in India.

Major J. H. Leslie, late of the Royal Artillery has just published a list of the officers (697 names) who have served in the Madras Artillery, from its formation in 1748 down to 1861, in which year it wes amalgamated with the Royal Artillery, giving the dates of their appointment, promotion, retirement, death, etc., down to December 31st, 1900. The first company of the old Madras Artillery was formed in 1848; a second company was added in 1753: and a third in 1755. The three companies were then formed into one battalion, and the Madras Artillery, then called the Coast Artillery, began its existence as a Corps. Major Leslie's interesting compilation may be had from the Royal Artillery Institution Woolwich.

THE unsatisfactory position of Signallers in the Native Army and their consequent inefficiency are points that have frequently been alluded to. The money grant for signalling will in future be an addition to the soldiers' monthly pay. With effect from the 1st instant the following will be the monthly rates of pay in each regiment: one Native Senior Assistant Instructor (a Non-Commissioned Officer, if possible) at Rs. 4: one Native Assistant Instructor (Lance-rank, if possible) at Rs. 2-8: seven Native Signallers, at Rs. 1 each; nine Native Signallers (unpaid). As regards the Guides Cavalry, the number of paid Signallers will be five, and of unpaid seven.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, APRIL 20.—Dunsterville, Major, Bombay R. A., on leave from Poona.

Hatch, Captain, Bombay I. A. S, on leave from Poona.

Cole, Colonel, Bombay E. I. Force, from leave from England.

Bayly, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay A. A. G., from leave from England.

Cowan, Lieutenant, Bombay 2nd Baluchis, from leave from England.

Aplin, Major, Bombay 7th Pioneers, from leave from England.

Marjoribanks, Lieutenant, Bombay 7th Pioneers, on transfer from Aden.

Griffith, Major, Bombay R. A. M. C., on leave from Nasirabad.

Newnham, Major, Bombay Cantonment Magistrate, from sick leave from England.

Wardul, Lieutenant, Bombay 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, on duty from Chaman.

Seymour, Lieutenant, Bombay 3rd Rifle Brigade, on leave from Meerut.

Stainstrut, Captain, Punjab R. A. M. C., on leave from Rawalpindi.

Waller, Lieutenant, Punjab 38th Dogras, on leave from Ferozpore.

Ireland, Lieutenant, Punjab 36th Sikhs, on leave from Rawalpindi.

Wood, Captain, Bengal, on leave from Lucknow.

Mappin, Captain, Punjab 4th D. Guards, on sick leave from Rawalpindi.

Fayrer, Major, Punjab 5th Gurkhas, from England.

Kauntze, Lieutenant, Madras 26th Infantry, on leave from Poona.

Steel, Lieutenant, Madras R. H. A., on duty from England.

DEPARTURES, APRIL 20.—Hambro, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Horse Artillery, on duty to England.

Kauntze, Lieutenant, Madras 26th Infantry, off leave to Poona.

Waller, Captain, Bombay, on leave to England.

Bayly, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay A. A. G., on duty to Poona.

Cowan, Lieutenant, Bombay 2nd Baluchis, on duty to Chaman.

Baugh, Captain, 3rd Bombay L. I., on furlough to England.

Jameson, Lieutenant, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave to England.

Abercrombie, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal 21st Fusiliers, on leave to England.

Oswald, Major, Bengal 3rd Hussars, on leave to England.

Granville, Captain, Bengal 3rd Hussars, on leave to England.

Mullins, Major, Bengal R. G. A., on leave to England.

Patterson, Captain, Bengal 5th B. C., on private affairs, to England.

Churchill, Colonel, Bengal R.A.M.C., to England.

Seymour, Lieutenant, Bengal Rifle Brigade, on leave to England.

Western, Major, Punjab A.A.G., on leave to England.

Stephenson, Captain, Punjab I.M.S., on leave to England.

Omeara, Captain, Punjab I.M.S., on medical certificate, on leave to England.

Atkinson, Lieutenant, Punjab 2nd Cavalry, on leave to England.

Moberley, Lieutenant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, on leave to England.

Waller, Lieutenant, 38th Dogras, on leave to England.

Ireland, Lieutenant, Punjab 36th Sikhs, on leave to England.

Wood, Captain, Bengal, 2nd Border Rifles, on leave to England.

Mappin, Captain, Punjab 4th D. Guards, off leave to Rawalpindi.

LOOTING IN THE HUGHLI.

STRONG REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed a strongly worded letter to the Government of Bengal, in connection the with looting that occurred on board the s. s. City of Venice, while aground in the river a short time ago. It appears that the Chief Officer's and Doctor's cabins were completely looted, and that all moveable articles on deck, including the lamps hoisted as signals, were carried away. It is pointed out that every vessel that has gone ashore in recent years has been systematically looted, and the Committee sarcastically add that such lawlessness would not be surprising, say, on the Somali Coast or on the shores of the Red Sea but that it should repeatedly happen within twenty miles of Calcutta, is a matter which the Committee respectfully consider should receive the immediate and careful consideration of Government. The Committee further suggest that in the event of the thieves not being apprehended, a punitive police force, chargeable on the villagers of the neighbourhood, would probably prove an efficient deterrent.

THE ARRIVAL OF BOER PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 21

The first batch of Boer prisoners are expected to arrive at Ahmednagar on the 24th instant. Halting arrangements are being hurried up. One hundred men of the Welsh Regiment are ordered for duty every day in the Fort. The Boers on arrival will be marched down from the station to the Fort, a distance of about four miles. The 45th Battery, which was moving from Ahmedabad to Ahmednagar by route march received a telegram at Kalyan to proceed to Ahmednagar by rail owing to a good deal of sickness amongst the men suffering from diarrhœa. On the journey four horses died. The battery arrived to-day at Ahmednagar and are located there in the old Artillery Barracks. Half squadron of the First Bombay Lancers, from Poona, leave to-morrow for Ahmednagar; also a detachment of the Welsh Regiment at Satara has been ordered to proceed to Ahmednagar.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Pudumji, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, is granted twenty-three months' leave, Mr. Nagle officiating.

Mr. Branson, Accountant General, Bengal, is granted nineteen months' leave, Mr. F. Anderson officiating.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

INDORE, APRIL 21.

THE Parsi Community here had a Jassan ceremony performed to-day in Mr. Hormusji Movally Bhamgar's Fire Temple. All joined in the prayers offered under the presidency of Dusturji Sahib Khursedji Jamshedji Jamaspasna of Mhow for the recovery of Sir Dinshabji Maneckji Petit, Baronet. The temple was illuminated in the evening.

BILLIMORA, APRIL 21.

The members of the Duyanwardhak Library performed a Jassan ceremony for the recovery of Sir Dinshaw this evening.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. PRINCE FATESINGRAO TO ENGLAND.

H. H. Prince Fatesingrao Gaekwar, with Mr French and several followers, arrived on Saturday morning in Bombay. Raja Deen Dyal took a photo of the Prince, acting Dewan, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao B. Pitale, Messrs. Anandrao, Ganpatrao, Sampantrao and Appa Mohite. The Prince and his suite proceeded to the Ballard Pier, where they were received by Rao Bahadurs Pitale, Vassanjee Khimjee, G. N. Nadkerni, Messrs. Narrotumdas Moorarjee Goculdas, Wamanrao D. Pitale, Vasantrao and Damanrao Nana Moroba, Dwarkadas Dharamsy, Nathooram Damodharjee, Balaram Pandoorang, Krishnarao Ramchandra Jayaker, Shivram Gopal Bhandarker, and students and graduates of the colleges here. The Principal of the Aryan Education Society's High School garlanded the Prince, and wished him, on behalf of his society, every success. He also presented a copy of Shrimut-Bhagwat Gita, requesting the Prince to remember the text v. 43, chapter 18, which describes the duties of princes. He remarked that this day will be a "red-letter day" in the modern history of India when a native Prince is leaving for England to study at an old English University. Prince Fatesingrao expressed in suitable terms his appreciation of the good wishes of the Principal. His Highness with Messrs. Dhamnesker, Pitale and the accompanying party proceeded in his steam launch on board the Egypt, where a final leave-taking took place. Mr. French accompanies Prince Fatesingrao to England. His Highness will enter Oxford at the close of the long vacation and is in the best of spirits at the prospects of a university career. His Highness the Gaekwar, with his consort, left Baroda for Naini Tal on Saturday morning where they will spend the summer.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	19	6	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	25	10	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	9	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	30	11	46
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	10	5	21
G Mahim and Worli	14	8	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	22
Total	94	62	183
Same date last year	90	71	309

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	1	3
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	6	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	24	5	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	11	5	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	14	40
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	6	7	15
G Mahim and Worli	9	14	22
Water Division	0	1	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	30
Total	67	62	193
Total plague deaths to date	94,119	78,577	
Same date last year	99	65	230

BANDRA.

There were 4 attacks and 5 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Saturday.

NEW MEMBER OF THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WE understand that Professor G. K. Gokhale, of the Fergusson College, has been elected by the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council to be their representative in the Viceregal Legislative Council in succession to the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, resigned. Mr. Gokhale is a young man of brilliant talents and many sided activities; and it is confidently believed by those in a position to judge of him by his antecedents that his career in the Supreme Council will be successful as well as useful. It is reported that the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit was at first a candidate for the seat vacated by Mr. Mehta; but he afterwards retired, owing to considerations of health, from the field. Mr. Gokhale will be the youngest Councillor who has sat in the Viceregal Council.

The "Gujerati," speaking of Mr. Gokhale's election, says: A worthy pupil of a worthy master, he has in every way fulfilled the expectations formed of him by the late Mr. Justice Ranade at whose feet he sat down in reverence for guidance and instruction as well as for receiving lessons in severe discipline. Prof. Gokhale's work in the local Legislative Council has been all that could be desired and it is a thousand pities that Mr. Ranade has not lived long enough to see the career of his pupil in the Provincial and Supreme Legislative Councils. Lord Curzon is the youngest Viceroy India has had and Prof. Gokhale is the youngest Councillor that has sat in the Viceregal Council. There was a time when even the oldest and the most capable and experienced Indian could not expect to become a member of the Supreme Legislative Council. As a matter of fact, Mr. Dadabhai had not this honour bestowed upon him. The new Councillor is an out-and-out congressman and owes it to the Congress that he has been enabled to employ his talents in a higher sphere at this time of his age. Prof. Gokhale cherished at one time and perhaps still cherishes, the idea of entering Parliament. His nomination to the Supreme Legislative Council is calculated to facilitate the accomplishment of that end. His youth is on his side. His attainments and qualifications are beyond question. He is imbued with a genuine love for his country and is well fitted by his intellectual equipment for a successful public career. Intercourse with a wider world and growing experience are bound to supplement the discipline he has already gone through and enlarge the knowledge he has acquired by laborious study and industry. His domestic circumstances, as they now are, leave him unfettered, unlike so many of his countrymen, to chalk out and pursue any course he desires. He has an unusually bright prospect before him and we cordially wish him all the success that he deserves in his new career as well as in his future plans.

"Native Opinion" has an equally appreciative notice of Mr. Gokhale's equipments for the post in question. Our contemporary remarks: That Mr. Gokhale has given entire satisfaction to the public and Government alike has been admitted on all hands, inasmuch as he has done admirable work in the Bombay Legislative Council when the Bombay District Municipal Bill and the Hemp Drugs' Bill and the Abkari Amendment Bill were being discussed. Mr. Gokhale is a smart young gentleman, and it is hoped that he will apply himself vigourously to the study of several subjects and questions which will come up for discussion before the Imperial Council. Before he was elected a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, he had mastered many political questions of the day, prominent among which were the home charges and the financial position of the Government of India. In 1891, when important changes were effected in the items coming under the home charges, a public meeting was convened in Bombay under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association of the inhabitants, leading citizens and distinguished townsmen of this city to memorialize the British Parliament and the Government of India as to the reduction of the much cried for home charges, and Mr. Gokhale was specially asked to speak to one of the resolutions adopted here. His speech was unique in many respects and was much appreciated by the Bombay audience for sobriety of thought, moderation, sound logic and well reasoned conclusions arrived at after mature consideration of the details, collected by the study of immediate and collateral facts connected with the main issues raised by the changes made in the fiscal policy of the Indian and Home Governments. He had to study side-issues and other cognate questions to ascertain truth from the published statistical reports of Government and Parliamentary Blue Books issued under the authority of the State Secretary for India for the information and guidance of the members of the British Parliament and the English and the Indian public alike. The statistical details tabulated with great care and attention, from the said Blue Books and other treatises and useful and valuable correspondence, has been considered not unreasonably to be the real exponent of his remarkable abilities, the sine qua non of a sincere, sympathetic and avowed representative of the people toiling from morn to eve for the public weal. The Religious Endowments' Bill is likely to come before the Viceregal Legislative Council, and in that connection the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu's services are invaluable. Mr. Gokhale is young, and energetic, and it is no exaggeration to say that he will spare no pains to do his best to study imperial questions for the elucidation of details of the subjects that will engage the attention of the Supreme Legislative Council.

DEPARTURES BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay on Saturday by the P. & O. Mail steamer Egypt besides Prince Fatehsingrao, son of the Gaekwar of Baroda, Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Apcar, Registrar of the High Court of Calcutta, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. E. B. Raikes of the Bombay Bar. The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and several members of the High Court Bar, including Messrs M. R. Jardine, J. J. Gaziar, R. D. Sethna, F. R. Vicaji, Limji Banaji, assembled at the Ballard Pier to wish Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins good-bye. The travellers were garlanded and a profusion of bauquets were presented.

INDIA DEVELOPMENT (LIMITED).

THE prospectus of the India Development, Ltd., is published by the "Northern Echo." The share capital is 500,000 shares of £1 each, and the present issue is of 300,000. The articles of association provide that the shares to be issued to the vendor shall not receive any dividend until a dividend of 10 per cent. has been paid on all other shares now issued by the company; that the vendor's shares shall then receive a dividend of 10 per cent, and that all the shares shall then rank pari passu for any dividend over and above 10 per cent.; and that when a dividend of 10 per cent. has been paid for three successive years on shares other than the vendor's shares all the shares shall rank equally. The company has been formed "for the purpose of engaging in and promoting various commercial and industrial enterprises in India, and for the purpose of acquiring amongst other things, certain interests in connection with undertakings of the following nature, viz:—The growth, manufacture, and refining of sugar; the manufacture of rolling stock and work in connection with railway equipment; a concession from the Burma Government for mineral oil rights; interest in a concession from the Mysore Government for sandal wood and essential oils. The interests and concessions to be secured the company are the result of labours carried on over a considerable period by Mr. C. Stewart Cox, managing director." On the 15th September 1899, the currency of India was established upon a gold basis, and Mr. Cox was amongst the first to appreciate the trading possibilities the establishment of a gold standard in India would afford. The subscription list was to close or or before Tuesday, April 2nd.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major A Silcock, I M S, B
Mr M F Gauntlett, B Cov
Mr A B Wilson, B
Mr C W Odling, C S I, B
Mr J B Leventhorpe, B
Mr J Low, B
Mr J D D Kirkman, B
Mr G F Taylor, B
Mr B B Osmaston, B
Mr P Rainier, B
Mr C J A Hoskins, B
Mr F D Fowler, B
Capt C Donovan, I M S, M
Mr G Jacob, Bo Cov
Mr W T Morison, Bo Cov
Mr T B Fry, Bo
Mr H Pogson, Bo
Col J E Mein
Lieut-Col F W Egerton
Lieut-Col R D Murray
Lieut-Col J A Neils
Capt W A Hill
Capt W H Errington
Capt P de H Smith
Capt G F W Ewens
Lieut C M Browne
Lieut H W Van Someren
Lieut C J C Kendall
Lieut R Dickson
Chief Engr W W Newman
Nursing Sister Miss E A Terry
Nurse Miss A Arkle
Nurse Miss C F Hill

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W D T Hack, Bo, 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Col E A Barclay, 6 mo
Col H M McRae, C B, aide-de-camp, 4 mo
Lieut-Col W T Fairbrother, 6 mo
Major F H Hancock, 4 mo
Capt W C Anderson, 2 mo
Capt L N Herbert, 6 mo
Capt E J Lugard, 3 mo
Lieut R J Chamberlain, 1 mo
Lieut H Lakin, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J K Batten, B Cov
Mr O O'Donnell, B
Mr G M Harriott, B
Mr S G Roberts, M
Major P J H Aplin
Major W O M Mosse
Major C W F Whyte
Capt L M Bell
Capt L Campbell
Lieut R A Burrowes
Lieut A S Bowden

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, GOOD FRIDAY.

THE CHINESE CRISIS.

THERE is, of course, general satisfaction in this country at the refusal of the Chinese Government to sign away its rights in Manchuria to Russia, and future developments are awaited with considerable interest. Li Hung Chang did his best to prevent this check to Russia and even after the refusal came from Si-ngan-fu and tried hard to induce the court to modify its decision, but his efforts were of no avail. Even he seems to think that the game is up, for he is, it seems, returning forthwith to Shanghai. The reasons given by China for declining to comply with the Russian request are perfectly reasonable. She declares that she is at present going through the most perilous period in the history of the Empire, and that it is therefore necessary to have the friendship of all. However much she might be willing, it would be impossible to grant any special privilege to one Power when the others objected for the sake of obtaining the friendship of one by alienating the sympathy of all. To ascertain what Russians think about the unexpected vigour displayed by the Russian Court in respect to the Manchurian Convention, we have only to read what a Russian personage described as a State official of high rank has been saying to a representative of a leading Vienna journal. At the outset he declared, according to the translation in the *Times*, that all attempts to hinder Russia in her separate negotiations would be summarily rejected. Russia, in her capacity as a world Power, claimed the unrestricted right of entering into negotiations with any and every Government without previous agreement with its good friends in Europe. She refuses to admit that any other Power is entitled to interfere. He attributed the difficulties raised respecting Manchuria to the widespread hatred of Russia, which had been in a great measure fomented by the excited tone of the leading English newspapers. That tone, of which it was easy to divine the origin, had fortified the apprehension prevailing in political circles on the Continent that the inevitable consequence of the complication of the Chinese muddle through the Manchurian question would be an armed conflict between England and Russia. In competent Russian circles there was no such apprehension. Of course, it was to be foreseen that the diplomatic relations between the two Powers might be seriously strained. Indeed, they were so already. It would, however, be a misconception of Russia's estimate of the situation to assume that she was afraid either of being attacked or threatened by England. The fact that England had her hands tied in South Africa enabled Russia to remain indifferent to the spectre of an Anglo-Russian war. Russian politicians felt much more concerned about the situation in the rest of China. It was almost certain that Europe was now within measurable distance of events in the interior of China which could not fail to lead to the dissolution of the European concert. Whether public opinion would then be absorbed to the same extent by the danger to the peace of the world involved in an Anglo-Russian difference, and whether, as at present, the disturbers of peace would be sought exclusively on the Neva and the Thames was a question which it was not difficult to answer. The danger for the world's peace existed in what threatened to happen and what was in course of preparation in the interior of China. If it be true, as was reported a few days ago, that the Tsar's Government has been meditating the expulsion of the English Correspondents for daring to tell the truth about the disturbed state of Russia as indicated by the revolt of the downtrodden University students, it will be more inclined than ever to hand the British journalists their passports. But I doubt if the conceit of the Russian authorities will carry them to such extreme lengths.

THE KING'S CIVIL LIST.

The premature publication in the *Times* of the principal details of the proposed new Civil List, which amount altogether to £470,000 (exclusive of the annuities not affected by the late Queen Victoria's death which total £72,000) or £67,000 more than the charge under the late reign has to some extent diminished public interest in the Report of the Committee published yesterday as a Parliamentary paper. But we now learn for the first time exactly the attitude taken by Mr. Labouchere at the sittings of the Committee. He moved several amendments all of which were negatived and when he was so bold as to call for a division he was always in a minority of one! He also went the length of preparing an elaborate counter report which met the same fate. There was certain opposition of a milder character from two or three other Liberal members of the Committee. For example, Sir John Brunner, not satisfied merely with the abolition of the Mastership of the Buckhounds wished to do away with the Mastership of the Horse as well—a suggestion that was not adopted and may well be deferred until the time arrives for the King's State carriage to be propelled by electricity instead of being drawn by cream(?) coloured horses. Mr. McKenna proposed that an item of £4.665 for "ecclesiastical salaries and allowances" and another of £1,354 for "ecclesiastical officers" should be consolidated and reduced to £3,000, but the Committee seemed to think that all this spiritual expenditure was desirable. Another motion brought forward by Mr. McKenna was also negatived. In the draft report drawn up by the Chairman (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) the Committee was made to say that in considering the question of salaries they had "confined themselves mainly to the officers of State, not thinking it consistent with the respect due to His Majesty to scrutinize the details of His domestic Household." Mr. McKenna wished to leave out from the word "not" to the word "Household." The Committee go on to say:—"The Estimate of the ultimate future charge for salaries in each of the three Household Departments, submitted to the Committee by His Majesty's Government, was based upon proposals for the abolition of unnecessary offices, and for the reduction of salaries as vacancies occur, which followed from an inquiry instituted by the command of His Majesty by the three Great Officers of State; the results of this inquiry appear in Appendix, Part VII., B. The following reduction should be mentioned as affecting Parliamentary Officers:—Treasurer of the Household, from £904 to £700; Comptroller of the Household, from £904 to £700; Vice-Chamberlain, from £900 to £700: Lords in Waiting, from seven at £700 to five at £600; Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms, £1,200 to £1,000; Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, £1,200 to £1,000; Master of the Horse, from £2,500 to £2,000. (Then follow particulars as the reduction to be effected by doing away with the Royal Buckhounds). Mr. McKenna vainly proposed to insert after "occur," in the above passage, the words "but in the judgment of the Committee further retrenchments in connection with offices in the Royal Household and otherwise might be made." The settlement of a new Civil List affords the proper opportunity for a thorough reconsideration of regal expenditure, and the Committee are of opinion that an inquiry should be made into the duties and emoluments of all employments in the Royal Household with a view to determining the extent to which the charge of the Civil List might be lessened without impairing the appropriate provision for the comfort of the Sovereign and the dignity and splendour of the Court." Amongst the posts abolished are the following:—Governor of Windsor Castle £1,100 (held by present Duke of Argyll); Reader at Windsor Castle £200; Principal Painter £39; and gamekeepers at Richmond, £164. Mr. Labouchere in the report submitted by him wished to limit the total amount of the Civil List to £415,000 and to confine the grant to Queen Alexandra to £30,000 per annum, the sum paid by the nation to the Prince Consort. In one of the paragraphs of his draft report it is pointed out that the Committee had not deemed it within the scope of their inquiry to consider whether continuance of the pomp and pride and ceremony of a Court is desirable. They were limited by the terms of reference to the consideration of what sum was needed to keep up a Court, and to provide for the comfort of the Sovereign, on a scale such as the country has been accustomed to during the reign of a Queen, who so well maintained the State and Dignity of the Crown, and whose loss all deplore. Mr. Labouchere proceeded:—"Suggestions have been rife that the cost of living has gone up among the wealthier classes since Her late Majesty ascended the Throne. This idea seems to be due to the present ostentatious expenditure among some of those who have suddenly acquired large fortunes. But your Committee do not believe that the Sovereign would desire to enter into a monetary competition with such persons or to encourage by his example such vainglorious prodigality on the part of his subjects." Mr. Labouchere could not have expected to cut down the Civil List and probably I shall not be far wrong if I suggest that his object in writing a report at all was merely to have a "dig," if I may be pardoned the word, at his dear friends "the Helots" for their "ostentatious expenditure." His protest against the evils resulting from the vulgar extravagance in living may be a little out of place; but nevertheless it was required and I venture to think will do more good than half the sermons preached in the West End churches during the Lenten season.

THE COMMITTEE AND THE "TIMES."

The Civil List papers throw a little more light on the action of the Speaker with reference to the dreadful crime recently committed by Mr. Pitt, the *Times* Lobbyist. It will be remembered that when the particulars were published in the *Times* the committee handed Mr. Pitt over to the Speaker for condign punishment. Since then it has been supposed that the Speaker sent for Mr. Pitt and gave that malefactor what is called a good talking to. The precise measures taken by the Speaker are solemnly described by him in a letter to the chairman of the committee. Writing on the 27th of March thirteen days after the appearance of Mr. Pitt's wicked paragraph Mr. Gully says he has caused inquiry to be made into the conduct of the offending Lobbyist who it appeared did not solicit this information from any person, either in the Lobby or elsewhere, and that no consideration was given for it. His statement was that information was voluntarily given to him by a person who read it to him from a paper, but that the paper was not handed to him nor was he told that it was marked "Confidential." "I have," Mr. Gully proceeds, "no reason to doubt this statement, but I think he must or ought to have understood that the paper was one of a private nature which was before the Committee." He adds:—"The above circumstances somewhat diminish the gravity of the offence, but I have informed the correspondent that if I refrain from removing his name from the Lobby list it is only upon the express understanding that he will not in future be the medium of communicating the contents of any "Confidential" Parliamentary paper to the press, and that any action of that kind by a Lobby correspondent will render such correspondent liable to exclusion from the Lobby." The "Times" in a leading article this morning comments on the foregoing:—"With all respect to the Speaker and the House, we would venture to suggest that the disciplinary authority of the House would be more properly and efficaciously exerted over its own members and servants than over a newspaper which merely takes what they offer." The "Times" also observed that this is the first occasion upon which it has been sought to confer any confidential character upon Civil List proposals. In 1837, although the subject was referred to a Select Committee, the proposals of the Government were first explained to the House at great length by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose statement was followed by a debate. So far the "Times". Outsiders are asking "Who is the member?" for it is assumed that the person who was so obliging to Mr. Pitt is a member and not a mere servant of the House. The next time the member has anything of the kind to dispose of he had better give it to all the Lobby correspondents and then perhaps—I use the word advisedly—the whole of them will be suspended. The greatest sufferers by the wholesale exclusion of the lobbyists would be members of Parliament, many of whom seem to think, as indeed do certain people who are not members of Parliament, that the Press exists in order to advertise them. Need I say I refer only to this country? There are, of course, no such persons in India, at all events on the Bombay side of the peninsula.

COOPER'S HILL.

The wheels of Government do not always move slowly. It was only the other day that Lord George Hamilton promised Sir William Anson an inquiry into the grievances of the dismissed professors and on Monday a bluebook appeared giving not only the result of that inquiry but the Secretary of State's final decision—if it be, as some doubt, really his final decision. One thing will be noticed, namely that the University representatives on the Board of Visitors, announced with a flourish of trumpets, did not, as it was thought they would, take part in these further investigations. The net effect of the fresh action ordered by Lord George Hamilton under Parliamentary pressure is that the order of dismissal stands good so far as six of the professors are concerned and the seventh is retained for the present on altered conditions. There is a strong, and some people may think rather too strong, letter in yesterday's "Times" from Colonel Pennycuick, late President of the College. He speaks of the inquiry just held as a "farce" and says that Lord George Hamilton's statements that the institution is in such a condition that it must be either reformed or abolished and that it is a burden upon the Indian revenues are absolutely untrue unless they have been justified by something that has happened since the end of 1899. Colonel Pennycuick hopes that some means may yet be found to prevent irreparable injury from being inflicted on Cooper's Hill.

THE CHARTERED COMPANY AND THE JAMESON RAID.

Mr. Chamberlain was invited in the House of Commons on Monday to state what action he intends to take against the Chartered Company with regard to the claim of the Boer Government for the Jameson Raid. The Colonial Secretary's reply was as follows:—"His Majesty's Government have taken legal opinion and have been advised that the right to exact reparation for any damage caused to the South African Republic by the Raid has not passed to his Majesty's Government as the result of the conquest and annexation of the State; and that there is no legal liability on the part of the Chartered Company to pay to his Majesty's Government, as representing the Government of the late South African Republic, any compensation in respect of the Raid. In view of this opinion his Majesty's Government are not aware of any steps that can be taken by them in respect of the claim of the late Transvaal Government." The opinion of the Crown Law Officers may or may not be sound, but all the same it cuts the national conscience to the quick that the Chartered Company should be in this way let off scot free and without punishment. All the more therefore should the country insist that none of the company's officials directly or indirectly implicated in the ill-starred expedition led by the too enterprising doctor should be consulted in the settlement of the annexed territory on the cessation of the military operations—if they ever do cease—and that none of these gentlemen should be pitchforked into appointments in the new administration. Whatever may have been the shortcomings of the Boer authorities, responsible British officials on the spot should have known that under no circumstances could it be tolerated that they should take underhand proceedings against the Boers involving the invasion of their territory in order to redress the grievances of their countrymen; and these people should now be taught that as they chose to play false to the pride and honour of England they must pay the forfeit of it to the bitter end. You might search London all over to-day to say a good word for the raiders and their instigators. Everywhere both are loaded with reproaches. It is a pity the same amount of indignation was not felt and expressed at the time. The attitude of Society towards Dr. Jameson and his egregious followers was then very different from what it is to-day and largely contributed to create the bitter feeling that was arrived at against us on the continent, a feeling that has continued ever since. If the truth must be told jealousy is not the only and perhaps not the principal reason of our present widespread unpopularity as a nation.

WHOLESALE MISAPPROPRIATION OF INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

I hope you will reproduce from the *Times* of last Saturday the article headed "Discoveries in Chinese Turkestan," for I desire to draw particular attention to the last three sentences of the third paragraph in which it is stated that large quantities of "Græco-Buddhistic sculptures," to use the late Dr. Leitner's memorable phrase, were exported to England during recent military operations on the frontier, one of the seals thus lost to India bearing a representation apparently of Pallas Athene. I thought that

national despoliation of this character had been prohibited in India long ago as it has been in almost every other civilised country and a strict enquiry into the correctness of the statements made by the "Times" will no doubt be instituted by Lord Curzon. An attempt might also to be made to recover the more precious of the objects carried off. If recovery is hopeless then steps should be taken to prevent the recurrence of proceedings which are not only highly objectionable in themselves but a gross insult to the renascent culture of the people of India.

THE "DAILY NEWS."

We have all heard of the Frenchman who when his valet called him in the morning enquired daily what form of Government happened then to be uppermost in his beloved country. I feel something like that Frenchman with regard to your Bouverie Street contemporary; and in future when I am roused from slumbors I shall ask not whether it is a fine morning—my invariable inquiry at present—but who is Editor of the "Daily News."? Mr. Frank Hill, perhaps the best of the bunch, was succeeded by Mr. Lucy; Mr. Lucy by Mr. Clayden; Mr. Clayden by Mr. Cook; Mr. Cook by Mr. Lehmann; and now if the "Express" is correct Mr. Lehmann is to be succeeded by Mr. Massingham, who somehow or other always comes to the top. It was so with the "Star" and also with the "Chronicle." The "Express" tells us that Mr. Lehmann of course, retains his large financial interest in the "Daily News," and that the change is purely a voluntary one.

THE KATHYAWAR RAILWAY SCHEME.

Notwithstanding the sentimental objections to the proposal to amalgamate the various Kattyawar State Railways under one company which are said to have their influence on some of the princes concerned, business men here, who are interested in such enterprises, believe that the project is practically on the point of being successfully carried through. The parties moving in the matter on this side are I am told all good men and well-known either here or in India, while those on the spot are all said to be persons of at least local weight and authority.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Happening to visit the India Office on business three days ago I saw a red carpet extending from the pavement up the staircase and onwards. I inquired what was the occasion for this display. I learned that His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi was paying a farewell visit of a ceremonial character to the "Burra-Saheb"—the Secretary of State. It is gratifying to see that so much attention is paid to an enlightened native ruler by the head of what is,—though the fact may not be palatable to Simla and Calcutta—the real seat of the Government of India. It is stated that the Thakore Saheb has decided to spend two lakhs of rupees in erecting a hospital in his capital as a memorial to the late Queen. In the central hall will be placed a statue of the first Empress of India.

In the service clubs a high military authority, who ought to know what he is talking about, is credited with the remark that there never was a time during the siege of Mafeking when General Baden-Powell could not freely move in and out of the beleaguered town. If anybody had ventured to say this in public some months ago he would have been seized and hung up to the lamp post in front of the now historic house at Hyde Park Corner!

The "Anderson Dinner,"—so-called after a former P. and O. Chairman—is to take place in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on Friday, the 10th of May. Mr. Anderson left a sum of money to defray the cost of an annual dinner of the directors of the company. They, however, allow the fund to accumulate for a number of years and then hospitably invite their friends to join them in celebrating the memory of Mr. Anderson. The last dinner of the kind that I had the pleasure of attending occurred some ten years ago and was, I think, the most sumptuous repast to which I ever sat down.

I am very sorry to hear bad accounts of the health of Lord Connemara, who is confined to his bed, and is, I am afraid—likely to be always an invalid.

Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, who like so many more lucky people, is spending the Easter Holidays away from town, will if he can return to London in time to, take the chair when Mr. J. D. Rees, C. I. E., reads before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts his paper on "Madras, the Southern Satrapy." No more appropriate device could be thought of for Sir M. E. Grant Duff and Mr. J. D. Rees have, at least two things in common: they are both Madrassees and both men of letters.

By the way, Mr. Rees has an article in the current "Fortnightly Review" on "The Czar's Friend." Needless to say that the Czar's friend is Prince Oukhtomsky, who, however, may not be quite such a friend or even so great a political personage as some people imagine. I mentioned some time ago upon the authority of a well informed Russian publicist that when the well-known Russian Anglophobist was selected to accompany the Tsar (then the Tsaritsa) on his travels in a capacity similar to that in which Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace is accompanying the Duke of Cornwall on his present tour. Prince Oukhtomsky was probably not even known by sight by any member of the Russian family. Mr. Rees, I see, admits that in diplomatic circles Prince Oukhtomsky's influence is not highly rated, but, nevertheless, inclines to think that he is a person who ought not to be ignored. And perhaps Mr. Rees is right. The fact, however, that M. Oukhtomsky is a Prince need not count for anything: a "Prince" in Russia is very different from a Prince say in England. A Prince in Russia has not half or a quarter of the political influence of the most obscare Baron in this country.

An interesting example of the manner in which information surely, however slowly, percolates through the world when once it has been published in a newspaper has occurred here this week. In July last the story was told in the Bombay Press of how when the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Arthur Road seemed one night during the monsoon in imminent danger of being swept away, the two English nurses present —Miss Margaret Rait and Miss Margaret Poole—without help, removed the whole of the patients to other buildings where they could recline in safety. The patients, your readers will recollect, numbered over thirty and they had to be carried out on the nursing sister's backs, the last being got away just before the threatened structure collapsed. It was a highly meritorious act, but at the time owing to the pre-occupation of the public mind with Chinese and African affairs the courageous and thoughtful conduct of the two Bombay nurses did not receive the attention at home that it deserved. But a Bombay paragraph describing the incident has at last made the round of the world and been within the past few days reproduced in English papers as *quasi* current news. It is only due to the ladies mentioned that the fact should be noted.

THE CALCUTTA LADIES GOLF CLUB.

A LARGE number of the members of the ladies' Golf Club, Calcutta, assembled at the New Pavilion on Tuesday evening, the occasion being the presentation of a handsome silver salver to the late Honorary Secretary, Mrs. A. Ker, who is shortly leaving Calcutta for good. Mrs. M. C. Turner, the Vice-President, presented the salver to Mrs. Ker, and in a few well-chosen words thanked her on behalf of the members for the valuable services she had rendered to the club, of which she has so long been the moving spirit, and especially for her untiring energy in obtaining the sanction and funds for the erection of the New Pavilion. She expressed a hope that the members would see Mrs. Ker back again among them during some future cold weather, all the better for her change home.

Mrs. Ker in replying thanked the members for their handsome gift in suitable terms and stated that all she had done had been a labour of love, and that with the able assistance of Mrs. Begg and Mrs. King and the other members of the committee her duties had been a pleasure to her. She hoped to return as a visitor at some future time, and expected, when she did so, to find a largely increased membership and an eighteen hole course. The salver bears the following inscription:—

"Presented to Mrs Andrew J. Ker by the members of the Calcutta Ladies' Golf Club in grateful recognition of the valuable services she has rendered to the club as Hon. Sec. since its inauguration in 1891."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CEYLON.

THE CEYLON PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS AT THE PAVILION.

THE ceremony connected with the presentation of an illuminated address enclosed in a handsome silver casket, by the members of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, at the Pavilion, on Saturday, (20th) at noon, was a short but very interesting one, and will be recalled by those who were priviledged, to take part in it with the pleasantest feelings of pride and gratitude.

RECEPTION OF SCHOOL GIRLS—DAUGHTERS OF KANDYAN CHIEFS.

On going upstairs the young Kandyan ladies of the Clarence Memorial School, under the charge of Miss L. Bellerby, were presented to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess. This school is a branch of the work of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society in Ceylon, and the girls are all the daughters of the Kandyan Chiefs. A bouquet of alamandas was presented by two of the youngest children to the Duchess of York, and the Duke afterwards royally presented his button-hole to the youngest little girl. Many questions were put to the children about their school life, and the answers gave great satisfaction to their Royal Highnesses, especially the fact that there were so many of the elder girls remaining at school to receive a thorough education. Miss Bellerby, the principal, was able to testify to the steady progress and success of the school in every way. Lady Ridgeway has always shewn an interest in the school, and a most signal proof has been further added in the fact of the honour of this interview with their Royal Highnesses.

PRESENTATION ON COLOURS AND MEDALS

One of the most interesting ceremonies held on Saturday was the presentation of Colours to the Ceylon Mounted Infantry and the distribution of medals to the members of the Ceylon Contingent, who have, up to the present returned to the island, by H. R. H. the Duke.

The troops closed in, forming three sides of a square, the Duchess and Lady Ridgeway joined the other members of the Royal party, and the Duke, advancing near the centre of the square, said:

A very pleasant duty has been deputed to me by the King. It is to present His Majesty's Colour to the Ceylon Mounted Infantry and to confer the South African War Medal upon those of the Regiment who have taken part in that campaign. I confide to your keeping this Colour, not only as a record of past services but as an emblem of loyalty and patriotism, round which you may rally whenever the occasion shall arise to again give your services to the defence of the interests of the Empire. I regret that as hostilities yet continue, many of your comrades cannot be present here to-day. There are some who, alas, can only be here in memory. We heartily sympathise with all who mourn for dear ones such as Lieut. Thomas, one of three brothers belonging to an old and respected planter family, and others who laid down their lives or sacrificed their health in following the call of duty. I take the opportunity of acknowledging the valuable services rendered by the planters. They not only sent a large number of Volunteers to the Front but formed themselves into a Rifle Corps, which I am glad to say is represented here to-day, for the protection of your own shores against a possible foe.

The troops then formed outwards, assuming their original position. The Duke walked to a table covered with the Union Jack. Five men of the D. C. L. I. advanced with the new Colour—a silken Union Jack—and deposited it on the table. His Lordship the Bishop delivered a short prayer, dedicating the flag to the service of God, the band afterwards softly playing "O God, our help in ages past." Major Gordon Reeves then advanced in front of the table, dropping on his left knee before the Duke, who, in handing him the new flag, said:—

I confide these Colours to your trust. May they ever be an incentive to every thing that can conduce to the honour and glory of your Regiment.

Major Gordon Reeves received the flag and in the following sentence returned thanks: Your Royal Highness,—I receive the colour with very great pride and satisfaction and I trust that it will be held with an unblemished record.

As a salute to the new Colour the C. M. I. presented arms and the band played the opening bars of "God Save the King." Major Morris then called upon the forces to give a Royal salute. The ceremony altogether had been a most impressive one, its solemnity and grandeur appealing strongly to all present.

TWENTY-SIX WAR MEDALS PRESENTED.

The members of the Ceylon Contingent entitled to receive medals then came forward from the rear and, marching in Indian file, received their medals one by one at the hands of His Royal Highness. The men saluted, received their medals, which were enclosed in a small packet, saluted again and marched back. The public found it difficult to suppress their enthusiasm as each member advanced, and at times this enthusiasm culminated in hearty applause. Meanwhile the band played a pleasing selection of music.

The medals were distributed in the following order:—

Lieut. Clementi Smith, Corporal T. Y. Wright, Lance Corporals Murland, Sidgewick, Mortimer, Ferguson, Corporal Pate, Bugler Barker, Troopers, Corbetta, Franklin, Gow, Hammond, Henning, Hill, Hortin, Humphreys, Lindsay, Maudslay, Paine, Saville, Thorne, White, Wright, Tytler, Baird and Noble.

Another Royal salute was givon by the forces and the ceremony came to a close. H. R. H. the Duke wore his Naval Uniform and H. R. H. the Duchess was attired in the same dress as that which she appeared in at the Planters' presentation. H. E. the Governor was in full morning dress and wore the Star of India. During the ceremony photographs were taken by Messrs. A. W. A. Plate, W. L. H. Skeen, Ll. Maddock (Colombo Apothecaries Co.), and A. W. Andree.

THE RECEPTION AT THE AUDIENCE HALL. A BRILLIANT SCENE.

The most brilliant and remarkable scene during the visit of Their Royal Highnesses to Kandy was undoubtedly the one presented in the ancient Audience Hall of the Kandyan Kings on Saturday night. Adequate justice to such a superbly grand and glittering scene could not be done with the aid of the pen alone, and until someone can record the scene in oils, only those who witnessed it can have any idea of its magnificence. The brilliant lighting of the extensive Hall, the gorgeous Kandyan decorations, which we have already fully described, the rich dresses of the ladies, the quaint costumes of the Kandyan Chiefs and satellites of lesser rank formed a picture of unparalleled lustre. The Chiefs were made a great deal of, and there were a great many introductions. One of the leading Kandyan Chiefs holding a high appointment in the Service being introduced to Miss Temple by Mr. Justice Lawrie, mentioned the fact that he began his life as Private Secretary to Mr. Lawrie, to which Mr. Temple replied that he made a very good beginning.

As the Royal party continued down the central avenue, the Duke and Duchess bowed graciously on both sides, and the long pent up enthusiasm of those present found vent in an outburst of cheeing. The ceremony had been a most brilliant success, and is one that will stand out most conspicuously in the minds of all who were privileged to witness it.

EXHIBITION OF THE TOOTH RELIC.

Passing through the corridor the Royal party went into the Maligawa, where the sacred tooth of Buddha was exhibited. The tooth was taken out of the casket and handed to the Duke and Duchess, who were given the fullest information regarding the relic by Mr. Dunwille and Nugawela Diwa Nileme. Their Royal Highnesses took the keenest interest in the exhibition of the tooth, and here it may be mentioned that Their Royal Highnesses are extremely observant of everything that is taking place around them; in fact, it may be said that nothing escapes their attention.

THE TATTOO FIREWORKS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

Having inspected the tooth and other relics at the Maligawa Their Royal Highnesses made their appearance on the Octagon at five minutes after eleven, their arrival being signalled by cheers from those immediately below the Maligawa and the cheers being taken up by the multitude assembled. The scene at this time baffles description. Before Their Royal Highnesses extended a magic panorama. The picture was one which had surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine, and those responsible have to be congratulated on the unique spectacle presented. High up on the hill rising above the lake shone magnificently a great silver star from Arthur's Seat (the residence of Mrs. Obeyesekere) its brilliance being at once dazzling and striking. Below it extending to the right and left twinkled a thousand lights in studied rows, which, mirrored on the still waters below, produced a picture that will live long in the memory of those privileged to see it. It no doubt impressed Their Royal Highnesses. Mention should not be omitted of the blazing bonfire on the summit of Arthur Seat. At Mr. Richard Jonklaas's bungalow below Mrs. Obeyesekere's residence the Royal Coat of Arms was represented, but the outline of this was not very clear. The illuminations were chiefly produced by electricity, the Gas Company being responsible for the carrying out of them. While the reflection of the lights from the opposite hill side on the lake was striking, the illuminations on the lake itself were gorgeous. The island was lit with 50 incandescent coloured lights of 32 candle power and 2,000 power blue are lights. Conspicuous was also an illuminated barge representing a ship with two funnels. The outline of the vessel was traced with 100 high power electric lights, while the rigging was illuminated with a large number of oil lamps and coloured lanterns. A happy idea was a number of Chinese lanterns fixed to buoys, the coloured paper lamps above the water being most striking. The esplanade in front of the Octagon was in itself a fairy scene. The reader can be left to imagine the result of 400 coloured electric lights suspended from the trees round the band between the spill and the United Service Library on the one side and 200 coloured lights placed on the parapet wall on the other. Eighty lights were suspended on the library and the Octagon itself was most brilliantly illuminated. Arc lights of 2,000 candle power were conspicuous on the pandal near the statue, one near the spill, one near the Temple and four on the esplanade in front; while facing the Temple a monster crown and star of electric lights on the Queen's Hotel shone out brilliantly. In addition to these lights every arch and pandal was brightly illuminated, and all residences about were also brilliantly lit up with fairy lights and Chinese lanterns.

THE TATOO.

The tatoo took place on the green just below the Octagon, and the proceedings commenced soon after. Their Royal Highnesses made their appearance on the Octagon where, standing against the parapet wall, they were distinctly distinguishable. Fifty men of the D. C. L. I., all dressed in white and carrying Chinese lanterns, took part in the tatoo. The band of the Regiment was in attendance, and the success of the tatoo was in a great measure due to the fine music. The band opened with "One more river to cross," the effect of the music being enhanced by the chorus being sung. To the time of the merry tune, the puzzling movements of the tatoo were carried out with exceeding smartness, and the spectacle was a most enjoyable and interesting one. The second piece played by the band was "Hot time to-night," to the tune of which the men again marched. "The bond of friendship" was next played, the men as they moved about in a body branching out in rows and moving round with arms linked. These movements evoked rounds of applause, and following some fife and drum music Fantisui's "Battle of Waterloo" was played by the band, a realistic scene being produced by the tatoo party firing blank ammunition.

THE EGYPTIAN EXILES AND THE DUKE. TWO PRIVATE AUDIENCES.

Arabi Pasha had an audience with the Duke at the Pavilion at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, spending about 15 minutes in friendly conversation. Yesterday, Ali Fehmi, the only other exile left in Ceylon, saw Their Royal Highnesses. This morning Arabi Pasha also called on H. E. the Governor. The nature of the interviews was private.

PURCHASE OF CEYLON JEWELLERY BY T. R. H.

An opportunity was found for Their Royal Highnesses to inspect and make some purchases of Ceylon jewellery at Kandy. Some of the principal jewellers were admitted to the Billiard Room at the Pavilion and spread out their choicest articles for the Royal inspection. Messrs. O. L. M. Macan Markar, D. F. de Silva, Abdul Cafoor, and K. H. Ishmail were those who were thus privileged. Mr. Macan Markar showed T. R. H., who were accompanied by their suite and H. E. the Governor, his famous catseye worth £3,000, said to be the largest found in the island. T. R. H. admired the exquisite local workmanship greatly and were interested in examining the various precious stones and trinkets shown them. Several purchases were then made from Messrs. Macan Markar, D. F. de Silva, and Ishmail, and referred to Mr. Louis Siedle for expert opinion. The value of the purchases will amount to £1,000, it is said, and they consist chiefly of Ceylon saphires, star rubies—one weighing over 100 carats, bought from Macan Marcar—alexandrites, and other local gems.

THE BANQUET TO THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVAL SQUADRON. A SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION.

The dinner to the officers of the Royal Yacht Ophir and the Naval Squadron, given on Saturday night by the Mercantile community of Colombo, under the auspices of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, proved to be very successful. The large dining hall at the Galle Face Hotel was reserved for the function, and covers were laid for over a hundred. The gathering was a representative one, including members of the Civil Service and planting visitors, besides Colombo merchants, and the Naval guests who numbered about thirty.

DEPARTURE FROM KANDY.

The departure of the Duke and Duchess from Kandy was attended with the same eclat as characterised their reception at the station on Friday afternoon. The weather was beautifully fine, and from an early hour crowds lined the route, the scene by 11-30 being animated in the extreme. A noticeable feature was that the decorations had in no way faded, the arches and pandals looking at their best. The whole route was, as on Friday afternoon, lined by troops, though conspicuous by their absence was the Rifle Corps opposite the P. A. buildings.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

THE ordinary general meeting was held on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. David Reid presiding in the absence through ill-health of Mr. J. R. Boyson. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the result of the past year's working had been eminently satisfactory. There had been a continuance of plague and cholera in the Bombay Presidency, and in the Central and North-West Provinces there had been an unusually protracted famine. The bank's operations and power of earning profit had consequently been greatly restricted in those districts. In other parts of India, however, there had been activity and prosperity, in which they had shared. Railways had been doing well, and a great stimulus had been given to the output of coal owing the abnormally high prices which had ruled for in this country. He trusted that the efforts which were being made by the tea-planters in India and Ceylon to restrict the out put would be attended with satisfactory results and help to restore this important industry to its former prosperity. With regard to the controversial question of the currency, he would only say that it appeared to him that the Government had tried to thrust on the vast population of India a gold currency which they did not want, while at the same time they had restricted the silver currency, which the people required. The result had been that trade had been seriously inconvenienced and hampered. The expansion of the bank's business was shown by the totals of the balance-sheet, which were about £1,000,000 in excess of those of the previous year. The net profit for the year ended December 31 last, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to £96,988, and the available total was increased by the amount brought forward to £123,831. An interim dividend and bonus at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, tax free was paid for the half-year ended June 30, amounting to £25,000, and £20,000, was added to the reserve fund. The directors now recommended a further dividend at the same rate, an addition of a further £20,000 to the reserve fund, raising it to £350,000 and the transfer of £2,500 to the officers pension fund, leaving £31,331 to be carrid forward. Mr John Borradaile seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

SOME thirty miles of new Railway were opend for traffic in India during the month of March. These consisted of six miles of standard gauge, between Hyderabad (Sind) and Raboki, and 23 3-4 miles of metre gauge, between Kursela and Katthar, on the Tirhoot system.

THE SOMALI EXPEDITION.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Afmadu, Feb. 7, says: At 8 o'clock in the evening of February 5 the Ogaden Punitive Force entered Afmadu, thus completing the first part of its task by the occupation of the time honoured gathering-place of the enemy's clans. The distance from the advanced base, Yonte, on the Juba river, is a little over 60 miles, and from Kismayu, the capital of the province, another 20. The march was accomplished without encountering any resistance, but it was not on that account a particularly easy one, owing mainly to two causes—the absence of water and the presence of the sun. There have been three or four cases of sunstroke among the European officers, and many of them have had sunfever, a particularly debilitating malady, while the men themselves, though natives of tropical climates, have felt the heat very much.

The start from Yonte took place, as arranged, on the 28th ult. Amidst whirling clouds of dust the long lines of camels, donkeys, mules, cattle, and goats moved out of camp and the march began. The track led over an open plain diversified by low scrub and thorn-bush. This assumed a denser and more compact character as the road approached Ghalangal, a large surface water-pool where the force bivouacked for the night, resuming its way at dawn the next morning. After four more days' marching, during which a road had to be made across another arm of Deshek, the column reached Kumbi, a large pond of rain-water surrounded by good-sized trees, and thick bush. A clearing was made in the latter and a camp pitched. Afmedu was now between 20 and 25 miles distant, and a flying column was organized, consisting of the majority of the troops with water-transport and 90 days' rations, to push through and occupy the wells the baggage and most of the porters being left at Kumbi. Day marching had now become impossible; but there was a good moon, and at 7-30 on the night of February 4 the advance column moved out and marched, with a two hours' rest at 2-30 a.m. till 7 the next morning. It then marched again in the afternoon at 4, reaching its destination, as stated above, in the evening.

Afmadu is a pleasant place to reach after travelling through thinck bush. There are open stretches of grass, fringed with large trees and green copses, very refreshing to the eye. The wells themselves are quaint and interesting, being large deep holes, rather reminding one of disused chalkpits. Some of them are 50 or 60 feet deep. The Somalis use ladders and pass buckets from man to man till the top is reached. Each chief has a well, called by his name, at which he waters his cattle. Others are portioned out to the various clans.

So far the enemy has been conspicuous by his absence, but there are not wanting signs of his being in the neighbourhood, and the news has just came in that the Ogaden Sultan Ahmed Maghan has surrendered himself with his uncle and some of his personal followers. He is being sent down under strong escort to the coast. No doubt he must have felt that it would be hopeless to fight against so strong and well-equipped a force as that which had been sent against him.

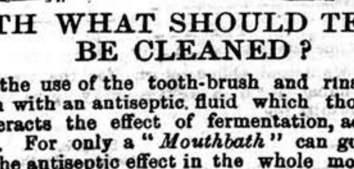
FEBRUARY 21.

Since February 12 the experiences of the Ogaden Punitive Force have been of a considerably more eventful character than was the case in the earlier part of the campaign. On that day an advanced column moved out of Afmadu, news having been received of the presence of a considerable force of the enemy under three of the chiefs directly implicated in the murder of Mr. Jenner in the Jiro district, which lies in a north-westerly direction. Unfortunately, the intervening country is almost waterless, so that forced marches had to be made, which were rendered extremely trying by the heat of the sun and the necessity of issuing only a limited ration from the water-tanks carried by the camels. Thirty miles were covered in the first 24 hours, the country traversed being of the most desolate and unintervening description, an arid waste of mean scrub broken at rare intervals by sandy patches and strectches of coarse grass. A less attractive prospect than that afforded by this expanse of stunted mimosa and dismal thorn-bushes it would be difficult to conceive. After about 35 miles the character of the country changed, the scrub giving place to an open grassy plain, which only lasted, however, for about ten miles, and was succeeded by even denser bush than had been before met with. Eventually the column reached Ghulime, a water-hole about 47 miles from Afmadu, which, surrounded as it was by shady trees, formed a pleasant oasis in the surrounding desert. For some distance traces of the precipitate flight of the Ogadens had been abundant; the cattle tracks were numerous and fresh, and small articles of household gear were found abandoned in the path. The spirit of the troops was admirable; undeterred by the fatigue and privations they had undergone, all were full of hopes of a brush with the enemy, hopes which were soon destined to be realized.

The column reached Somasa, 10 miles from Ghulime, about 11 o clock on the 10th inst., and halted, the troops forming a square round the baggage and hospital. Scarcely had this been done when the enemy attacked in force, coming on with rare determination and courage. Three sides of the square were assaulted, the troops behaving splendidly, maintaining a severe fire and holding their own well. A few Ogadens, however, got through one corner, and unfortunately found the hospital straight in their path. Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, of the Indian Medical Service, a most popular and respected officer, whose loss will be much regretted by all ranks, fell a victim to a knife-thrust and Dr. Mann was wounded in the head and arm while several of the native patients and hospital staff were killed and wounded. After a quarter of an hour's severe fighting, during which many welldirected volleys were poured into the enemy, the latter, finding their efforts fruitless, fled into the bush, having suffered losses unprecedented in the history of the tribe. The bodies found lying about were mostly those of young men of lithe but slender build, with regular Somali features and thick mops of curly hair, resembling those of the wellknown Fuzzy-Wuzzy. They came through the thick scrub with extraordinary rapidity, and were wonderfully quick and active with their stabbing spears and knives, with which they inflicted the most formidable wounds. The Ogaden is certainly by no means a contemptible foe, and it was fortunate that in Colonel Ternan the force possessed a leader who from long years of experience in Egypt and Uganda knew thoroughly all the wiles and stratagems practised by the natives in bush and desert warfare, and made his dispositions accordingly. A very little carelessness might easily have turned a victory into a disaster.

The following day the column returned to Afmadu by the same route. The Ogadens, doubtless incensed by their severe losses, hung about both flanks during the march, looking for a weak point at which to strike. Had they been given a chance the camels would probably have been their objective and the loss of these, on which the water-supply depended, would have seriously hampered and even endangered the safety of the force. However a steady fire from rifles and Maxim whenever Somalis showed themselves, together with an occasional round of case-shot from the mountain gun kept them at a respectful distance. After the second day of the homeward march they ceased to molest the column, though they were doubtless watching it from a distance.

Eventually, on February 20, the force returned to Afmadu, having in eight days marched a distance of 114 miles, penetrated to the confines of the enemy's country, 150 miles from the coast, and inflicted a blow upon them from which it will be long before they recover. The plan of operations was skilfully conceived and daringly executed, and will teach the Ogadens that the arm of the British Government is longer than they previously imagined, and that even in their remotest jungles they are not safe from well deserved and exemplary punishment.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignee for British India.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE COAL INDUSTRY AND THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, March 29, Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether complaints have reached him that the coal industry in Bengal is cramped by the inability of the East India Railway to supply sufficient wagons to carry the coal from the mines to consumers and for shipment; and whether, to secure a better service of waggons on that railway as well as a general extension of profitable lines, the Government of India can arrange to make the expenditure on them independent of the general administrative finances under borrowing powers such as were granted some years ago and then withdrawn.

Lord G. Hamilton: Some representations as to the insufficiency of the rolling-stock of the East Indian Railway for the conveyance of coal reached me about a year ago. A short time previously large additions to the rolling-stock had been sanctioned by the Government of India; further additions were sanctioned later in the year, and, so far as I am aware, all the requirements of the company have now been met. Though all capital outlay for railway purposes raised upon the security of the revenues of India must be under the control of Government, I agree with the honourable gentleman, that the adequate equipment of lines in working order should be a primary consideration in Indian railway administration.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Monday, April, 1—Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the number of petitions from officers of the Indian Staff Corps which have been presented to this House, referring to the disadvantage to which such officers are subjected by being constantly superseded by their juniors in the British Army, and praying for an acceleration of promotion which may tend to reduce the grievance.

And, seeing that Lord Roberts, when Commander-in-Chief in India, recognised that there was a grievance and suggested a remedy, whether an effort will be now made to readjust the rules for Staff Corps promotion.

Lord G. Hamilton: I stated last December in this House that the matter to which this question refers was under consideration in India, and that some months must elapse before any decision could be arrived at. To this I am afraid I can add nothing at present. Perhaps my honourable friend the member for Hull will accept this as an answer to his question No. 19.

THE CASE OF MR. A. S. RUSSELL AND OTHERS.

Sir Seymour King ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will now lay upon the table the Government of India's despatch No. 10, P. W., dated March, 30 1899, covering memorials from Mr. A. S. Russell and others.

Lord G. Hamilton: My honourable friend put a similar question to me, with regard to this letter from India, about ten months ago. I then stated that a correspondence on the subject to which it referred was proceeding, and that I was unable to fix any date for the publication of papers, I am afraid I can as yet add nothing to my former reply.

THE COUNTERVAILING DUTIES ON SUGAR.

Mr. Lawrence asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any further information to give the House as to the results which have accrued from the operation of the countervailing duties imposed in India in March 1899 on imports of bounty-fed sugar; and whether he has any statistics showing increase in cultivation or refining of sugar.

Lord G. Hamilton: The countervailing duties have been so lately introduced, and recent seasons have been so abnormal, that it is impossible to give any trustworthy account of the effect of this measure upon sugar production in India. So far there has been no increase in cultivation or in the refining of sugar in India.

THE CENSUS AND THE FAMINE.

Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the census returns relating to the famine districts in India have yet been completed and, if so, whether they show a decrease as compared with the returns for the same districts made in the census of 10 years ago; and, if he can inform the House of the amount of the decrease in British territory and the Native States respectively, and how far that decrease is to be attributed to the prevalence of famine and plague.

Lord G. Hamilton: The preliminary information about the census which I have received by telegraph from India is not sufficient to enable me to give any answer as to the effects of plague and famine. In the British Provinces, taken as a whole, there is an increase of nearly 10,000 000; in the Native States there is a decrease of about 3,000,000, since 1891.

THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM OF INDIA.

On Tuesday, April 2, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention had been directed to the reference made by Lord Curzon, in his speech at the Legislative Council on the 27th ult., to the necessity of initiating a positive advance in the irrigation system of the various provinces of India; and whether in view of the importance of the question, he will lay upon the table of the House the reports of the engineers by which the action of the Government of India in this respect will be guided.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have seen the report of Lord Curzon's speech, which repeats the views I have several times expressed upon the same subjects. I will see if a Blue Book upon irrigation cannot be compiled, as it is very desirable that there should be a clear idea in certain quarters of what can and cannot be done by the extension of irrigation schemes in India.

THE INDIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Norman asked the Secretary of State for India whether consideration has been given to the suggestion by the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, expressed in paragraph 69 of its unanimous report, in support of proposals previously made, that the Indian financial year might end on Dec. 31, in order that the Indian accounts may be laid before Parliament at an earlier date than is now practicable, and that discussion of Indian finance earlier in each session may be made possible, and what decision has been reached; and at what date it is expected that the current financial statement and accounts placed before the Supreme Legislative Council at Calcutta on March 20 will we presented to Parliament.

Lord G. Hamilton: A suggestion that the Indian financial year should be altered so as to end on Dec. 31 was made some time ago, but a Select Committee of this House in their report of 1873 condemned it as undesirable. I have communicated to the Government of India the similar suggestion of the Royal Commission, but I do not anticipate that it will be found practicable to adopt it. Special instructions have been given for the early transmission of a sufficient number of copies of the Indian financial statement to meet the demand of members, and I hope they may arrive early in May.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &C.

Col. Milward.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the 600 petitions presented to the House of Commons from officers of the Indian Staff Corps, praying for an accelerated promotion; and whether, considering that the present conditions were fixed 30 or 40 years ago, that promotion is now slower in the Indian Staff Corps than in the British Army, and officers in the Staff Corps are in consequence supersded upon active service upon the frontier by their juniors in the British Army, he will accede to the prayer of the petitioners.

A return has been laid on the table of the House of Commons showing the loans raised in England, under the provisions of any Acts of Parliament, chargeable on the revenues of India which were outstanding at the commencement of the half-year ended March 31, 1901, with the rates of interest and total amount paid thereon. We gather from this return that the total amount of interest payable on loans during the six months ended on March 31 last was 2,154,828*l*. The Indian debt created to the same date was 7,504, 169*l*., while the sum received in respect thereof was 7,397,727*l*. From a table which furnishes us with the sums advanced to various Indian railway companies we learn that the Bengal Central Railway has received 500,000*l*; the Bengal Nagpur Railway, 2,700,000*l*.; the Indian Midland Railway, 1,345,000*l*.; the Southern Mahratta Railway, 2,129,900*l*.; and the South Indian Railway, 630, 480*l*. 6s. 11*d*. A glance at the amount of debt outstanding on March 31 shows that the total debt in England on that date was 133,435,379*l*. The corresponding debt outstanding on Oct. 1, 1900, was 133,501,889*l*. The difference is explained by the fact that, while there was a fresh debt of 2,000,000*l*. incurred during the half-year covered by the return, a sum of 2,066,510*l*. was paid-off or discharged.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 20.

FROM GLASGOW

Nubia s—60 cases confectionery, W and A Graham and Co; 19 bales paper, C Macdonald and Co; 50 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 51 cases confectionery, T Akberally; 10 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.
Clan Maclean s—10 cases whisky, Samuel Fitze and Co.
Britannia s—10 cases whisky, Samuel Fitze and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—25 bales paper, C Macdonald and Co; 340 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—369 packages provisions, &c. Chas Phillimore and Co; 32 cases confectionery, T Akberally.
Clyde s—69 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Socotra s—20 cases provision, Latham Abercrombie and Co.
Egypt s—100 cases provision, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Aston Hall s—200 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM CHARANTE.

Aston Hall s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Caledonia s—60 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Caledonia s—23 cases cheese, D Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

E Franz Ferdinand s—33 packages papers, M A M Shurufally; 8 cases clocks, Josef Bhem; 12 cases time pieces, Ebrahim Sidick.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

THE TACTICS OF THE CONTEST.

(BY W. B. WOODGATE.)

THE race of Saturday (March 29) showed both crews to better advantage than the best performances of either during practice. The day was a specially unfavourable one, and calculated to test watermanship and generalship. Each crew rose to the ocasion and excelled itself. Better form in rough water, as a joint peformance, it would be hard to find in the annals of the race. The form of the 96 crews in the final waves off Mortlake Brewery was also good, and worthy of photographic record, to show how shape can be kept in surf, at the end of four miles; but that weather was not so bad as that of last Saturday.

The race was a very tactical one. The direction and force of wind made it most improbable that the two boats could row quite abreast off Chiswick without the northern ship (Middlesex) becoming at least hopelessly waterlogged, like Cambridge in the first reach in '98; and it would be on the cards to founder. Hence the occupation of the Surrey shore after Hammersmith became of supreme importance, and the choice of stations a matter of the highest value. So soon as Cambridge had won the toss the tactics of either became—for Oxford—to make a bold bid to go ahead below Hammersmith, to cross, and row ahead Indian file in the subsequent stormy water above bridge. In event of a failure thus to cut Cambridge down in the first mile, then the surviving hope would be to drop back and row quietly astern till the smoother water of the last mile, and then to risk all in a final sprint home. Cambridge were quite as quick to grasp the situation as Oxford, and they rowed under orders to make Hammersmith Bridge a winning post, sooner than allow themselves to be cut down; after that to rely upon the elements in their favour to Barnes.

Oxford failed to accomplish the cutting down coup; they started badly; the cross wind, on their leeward station, had entailed repeated strokes from bow and three to keep the boat straight, and one of these was accordingly hardly ready "forwad all" when the pistol fired. Their starting skiff had a moored lead, of seven feet toequalise bows (the Brocas boat being nearly 7ft. the shorter). In about a minute Oxford had atoned for ragged starting; and they had, in spite of the disadvantage of leeward station, got a strong, but yet insufficient lead, when short of the Crab Tree. The Surrey curve begins there, and Cambridge judiciously raced neck or nothing to save the cross, and easily succeeded in stalling it off. Culme-Seymour realised that his first coup had thus failed, and sobered down accordingly for the now compulsory "waiting" race. There was an almost level entry of Hammersmith-bridge. Oxford (we believe), with a small lead, which was quickly lost as they rounded the first curve to Chiswick being badly outside in station and to leeward in a gale that at each stroke and advance was becoming more and more in the teeth. Cambridge's coxswain cleverly and promptly made for windward, out of best tide, but in practicable water. This let Oxford space also to edge in a little, clear of the mid-stream white horses, which technically should have been their course, and which would fill any racing eight in less than a minute. Cambridge drew still further ahead, half a length or more clear, and Oxford resignedly edged in still more, nearly, in their wake. So the race progressed for another mile and a half, or more, once in almost Indian file, and Oxford were then travelling rather the faster; but, as it would have been hopeless to try to overtake, to northward, in such a sea, the Oxford coxswain hailed his men to go more easily, and had a hard task to get some of the forward oars to hear his voice against the roar of the gale, waves, and public cheering, and to induce them to "tumble" to the situation. Up Horse Reach Oxford were going level pace in the wake of Cambridge, rowing two less per minute. Nearing Bull's Head, on a new curve to the right, the surf became less, and at last only a stiff ripple, but Oxford were still to leeward. However, it was once more racing water and Maclagan came round outside in the nick of time, while Seymour, not waiting for Barnes Bridge, as the common landmark for quickening, began to pile it on so soon as the ship was straight in her new course. Oxford at once began to overhaul, and about overlapped at the bridge, the crew rowing in best form; long, and level in time. Cambridge also quickened, and almost held position to beyond the White Hart. Then Oxford quickened still more, and made the pace as hot as a start. They got level off the brewery, and then in front for the final minute or two, winning by two-fifths (of a length), or, say 24 feet (Cambridge bows somewhere abreast of Du Vallon's feet or Younger's knees). Curiously, on the Press Boat the judge's "fifths" sounded phonetically like feet, which explains the many accounts already published by contemporaries giving two feet as the verdict.

The performance was a very clever and creditable one on both sides. The tactics of Oxford were not new in theory. They had been previously preached by the late D. Maclean when coaching in '98, in event of Oxford then losing the toss. That day the gale was north-east, and it was the Surrey station which was to leeward at the outset. Had Oxford drawn it they would, under orders, have shirked facing the outer surf in a breast race to Hammersmith, would have only paddled off, and have gone at once astern of their opponents till racing water was reached, and then have begun to row. (Cambridge, as we know, losing the toss, faced that surf, and were waterlogged in a mile.) The Oxford stroke of that year is coach this time, and, following his lamented mentor's strategy, advised his crew this year on similar lines—mutatis mutandis, as to direction of gale and locus of stormy water. There can be little doubt that if Oxford had attempted breast racing off Chiswick they would have been full to thwarts before Thorneycroft's and have been hopelessly out of the race. As it was they took in and carried more than treble the water that Cambridge shipped, as was seen when each boat was emptied after the race. This was not fault of their ship, but of the leeward situation from start to finish.

The coxswains had an especially arduous day; only a practical pilot could duly assess it. It was a "one string" day, and especially for the Sims' boat. The left hand line might almost have been cut off before starting, for both ships, except of Chiswick, where the gale was nearly a noser. The cross wind and labour of itself turned each boat Surreywards, and the right line had to bear constant tension to keep a course. To slack it an instant, whether designedly or through numbness in cold and wet, at once made bows sheer to windward. Cambridge made two such sheers, one off Walden's, and one off the White Hart. They lost some lineal measure thereby; but gained some counterpoise at greater shelter to windward. It is easy for critics, in armchairs at home, or fur-coated and bird's-eye viewing on steamer decks to gibe at divergencies; but let them sit at water level half blind with rain and spray, and numbed with wet and cold! No one but a Tottenham or a Davis would come quite unscathed out of such an ordeal. For a beginner, and one who is not a prior school pilot, Jamieson performed with regard to weather, above the avarage of first year steerers. Maglagan's generalship was, of course, better, but he is an older hand. The weak points of Cambridge were pointed out in the "St. James's Budget" last week. Man for man they were good enough, but they lacked cohesion, oars being out of time in more than one place, and sliding irregular, and some of the beginning of the stroke clipped. Some critics have classed the winning form of this year as below the average. It is not so. The Cantabs of '99 and 1900 were better. Also Oxford in '92 and '97. Any other crew of the last fifteen years, including even the "ditto" Cantabs of '88 and '89, would have found the present winning crew about as good or better (in level water). Their accuracy of sliding was the chief cause of Oxford's pace. They were palpably fast in all ships, from the old Sims last February down to the Brocas boat on the tideway. The Brocas has scored a triumph for her designer, the Head of Eton. The day was not one to do her full justice; her forte is her free run between strokes, and against a head gale a shooting and a non-shooting vessel are reduced however, to a level. She almost seemed to have rather the best of it on a beam wind against the Sims; she was straighter on the keel (less rockered) and also exposed less lateral length and surface to the storm. This made her require less rudder to keep her off wind. It is seldom that so much opportunity for mutual strategy in a race has occurred as in this year; still less that each crew has played its part to the best advantage under the circumstances. Every credit must be given to Cambridge for rising to the occasion and for rowing in advance of all their prior performances this year. The merits of Oxford's tactics and performance are evinced by their win under most adverse conditions. The standard of the Cantab individual form shows that a "United Trinity" eight at next Henley is likely to be class enough to make a bold bid for the Grand Challenge.

THE new Settlement of the Cachar District came into force last year, and a resolution has just been published giving the results of the work, which has been in progress since 1893 94. The rates of assessment approved by the Government of India result in the enhancement of the demand on the area, coming under re-assessment from Rs. 3,07,624 to Rs. 4,51,568 46.80 per cent. But in the greater part of the District the whole of this enhancement will not come into force at once; in all villages where the inhancement is more than 33 per cent. it will be reached by progressive instalments and the full increase will not be reached until the end of the twelfth year of the Settlement, which lasts for fifteen years. The total cost of the work has been Rs. 3,90,230, which will more than absorb the increase of revenue for the first four years of the new Settlement.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

CHINA'S DECISION.

It is now certain (Reuter's agency is informed) that China has not signed the Manchurian Convention with Russia. Trustworthy information to this effect was received at Tokio on the 26th inst., both from Shanghai and Peking. It is authoritatively confirmed that, as a result of the denunciation of the treaty by Liu Kun-Yi and the other Viceroys, who memorialised the Throne against the signature, an Imperial Decree was issued from Si-ngan-fu forbidding the completion of the instrument.

Cologne, April 2.—The "Koelnische Zeitung" publishes the following despatch from Peking, dated 29th ult.:—"In consequence of the opposition of the Yang-tse Viceroys (Chang-Chi-Tung and Liu-Kun-Yi), the ratification by China of the Russo-Chinese draft treaty regarding Manchuria is out of the question. China has agreed to the proposal of the Powers to make the island of Ku-lang-su, near Amoy, an international settlement on the model of Shanghai."—Reuter.

The attitude of the Yang-tse Viceroys, who informed the Court that they would refuse to recognise the Manchurian Convention even if it were signed, has carried the day at Si-ngan-fu (says the well-informed correspondent of the "Times" at Peking in a telegram dated last Thursday). Li Hung Chang, who telegraphed on Tuesday urging the Emperor to reconsider his decision, has received an answer stating that the decision of the Throne, in presence of the unanimous advice of the chief provincial officials, is irrevocable, and that the Convention cannot be signed.

This decision has possibly not yet been communicated to the Russian Government, nor is it necessary to communicate it until Russia actually demands the signature, and, despite the threat of M. de Giers that Russia would tear up the Convention unless it was signed before the expiry of the term last Tuesday, Russia appears now to hesitate to slam the door. Negotiations were certainly still proceeding yesterday (Wednesday) between Li and M. de Giers, and the Russian Minister agreed to several further amendments of the text, but these were chiefly formal and are inadequate.

The ground taken by the Yang-tse Viceroys is not only that the Convention is a menace to the independence of the Empire, but that China, having placed herself in the hands of the concert of the Powers, cannot enter into secret separate agreements, affecting important international interests, with a single Power, behind the backs of the others. Russian diplomacy, whose cynical boldness has increased with its long series of successes, appears for once to have overreached itself.

The Peking correspondent of the "Mail" also states that the Chinese Emperor has definitely instructed the Chinese plenipotentiaries not to sign the Russian agreement respecting Manchuria and the other provinces, even in its modified form. The foreign Ministers have advised their Governments to this effect.

ANTI-RUSSIAN AGITATION.

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs that Kwei-Chun, the Manchu Viceroy of Sze-chuen, has telegraphed to the Chinese Patriotic Committee at Shanghai that he fully concurs in their protest against the Manchurian Convention. He adds that he has telegraphed to the Grand Council at Si-ngan-fu, protesting on his own account against it.

The success which has attended the efforts of the Reformers to avaken public opinion in regard to Manchuria, is in some respects the most notable event in modern Chinese history. Six Viceroys and seven Governors have telegraphed to the Patriotic Committee signifying their concurrence with the agitation they are directing. Such a thing was previously unknown.

REPORTED BRITISH ASSURANCE.

Yokohama, March 28.—An official statement that Great Britain has informed Japan, in reply to an inquiry, that Manchuria was included in the Anglo-German Agreement, has been received with much satisfaction here. The Press usually preserves a moderate tone, but the leading journal, "Jiji Shimpo," declares that Japan will brook no interference in Korea, and that if the material interests of Japan are involved, she will draw the sword without hesitation.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL VIEWS.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—According to an authoritative statement made here to-day, some surprise has been caused by the attitude reported to have been taken up by the Japanese Governments in regard to the Russo-Chinese arrangements relating to Manchuria, of which the sole objects are to bring about the evacuation of this region by Russian troops when the moment is opportune for such a step, and the construction and peaceable working of the railway. If the arrangement be not ratified Russia, it is explained, would be retarded in the realisation of her sincere desire to evacuate Manchuria. As for the railway, all countries are interested in it, but Russia desires that she alone should bear the burden of its construction. It is important to remember that by the Anglo-Russian agreement Manchuria is recognised by England as within the Russian sphere of influence as far as railway concessions are concerned. Therefore, the question of the Manchurian Railway is regarded here as a purely Russian question. Russia, it is added, is very far from desiring to detach herself from the international entente. On all questions except that of the Manchurian Railway she will treat with the Chinese Government in full accord with the representatives of all the Powers.—Central News.

JAPAN'S OBJECTIONS.

Japan's interests forbidding any semblance of acquiescence in the Russian annexation of Manchuria, she made (says the Tokio correspondent of the "Times") direct representations in St. Petersburg against the Manchurian Convention. The result is as yet unknown, but it is hoped that Russia will recognise the justice and the peaceful purpose of Japan's attitude. Japanese public opinion is vehemently opposed to any concession. The Cabinet, though itself prudent and [illegible], is impressed by the national enthusiasm, which is certain to assume uncontrollable dimensions if there is any undue yielding.

The result of the issue of the first instalment of the Seoul-Fusan (Korean) railway loan testifies to the extent of the patriotic enthusiasm. The amount required has been covered many times over.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS AT CHEMULPO.

The following telegram had been received in Berlin from Seoul, dated Saturday:—Two Russian warships arrived at Chemulpo to-day on a visit which has been arranged for some time.

FURTHER MILITARY ACTION POSSIBLE.

Peking March 31.—Count von Waldersee has requested the Generals commanding the Allied Forces to meet him in the Winter Palace in order to confer regarding the recommendations to be made to the foreign Ministers concerning the military action which it may be necessary to take with reference to certain articles of the Joint Note.—Reuter.

It is reported that the German Chancellor has asked Count von Waldersee by telegraph to postpone his departure from China until the situation has become more clearly defined. It appears that the Count intended to leave China for Germany either on Saturday or Saturday week, but this arrangement has now been cancelled.

LI HUNG CHANG ON THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Berlin, April 2.—According to the Peking correspondent of the "Lokalanzeiger," Li Hung Chang, in a recent conversation with an expert in Chinese affairs, complained bitterly of the representatives of the Allies in delaying to state precisely the claim to be made against China whereby the final conclusion of peace, which China longed for, was unnecessarily deferred. He had hoped to be able to get an approximate statement of the maximum sum which the allied Powers intended to claim so that guarantees might be prepared. The amount of the claims for private compensation was likewise an urgent matter, but both statements were still wanting.

In consequence of the reticence of the diplomats, Li Hung Chang said that he had recently asked Count von Waldersee for details, but the Count refused to say anything, referring the matter to the diplomats, with whose business he would not meddle. Finally, Li Hung Chang emphasised the advisability of the evacuation of Peking in the interest of both parties, as the Government machine could not work properly before the Emperor's return to the capital, and the Emperor could on no account return to Peking before its evacuation by the allied troops.—Central News.

Paris, April 2.—The following despatch has been received from Peking, dated April 1. "The fairly rapid progress of the negotiation, which encourages hope that a settlement will shortly be reached, has caused M. Pichon to postpone his departure until the arrival of M. Beau, who will leave Marseiles on April 7."—Reuter.

CANTON QUIET.

Hong Kong, March 29.—Reports from Canton state that the surrounding country is unusually quiet. The destroyed chapels are being repaired, and no attempts have been made to interrupt the work. The native Christians are not being persecuted.—Reuter.

THE TIENTSIN INCIDENT.

ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.

The "Standard" on Monday printed a letter from its special correspondent at Tientsin throwing light on the origin of the dispute between Russians and English respecting the now famous railway siding. The correspondent forwards the text of a letter dated, November 28, 1900, presented to Mr. Campbell, Acting Consul-General on behalf of the British municipality. The principal passages in the letter are as follows:—

Sir,—The recent action of the Russian Military authorities in assuming possession of the land situated on the east bank of the river immediately fronting this settlement, is one fraught with such weighty consequences to the interests of the land-renters that on behalf of the Municipal Council, it becomes my bounden duty to lodge a prompt and vigorous protest against such action and to crave your very serious attention to the matter, with a view, if possible, to inducing the high Russian authorities concerned to select a locality elsewhere not prejudicial to the vested interests of this settlement. I would ask the favour of your attention to the following very relevant facts:—1.—This Municipality has in good faith pledged its property as security for the bondholders whose money has been borrowed, with the unanimous approval and sanction of the Peking Ministerial body, in order to carry out a scheme for certain river improvement works. For purposes of trade, the British concession is practically Tientsin, and stands alone in respect of its being almost entirely dependent upon what is derived from shipping through the use of Bund and wharves, and it therefore follows that the present condition of affairs entails far more serious consequences, and is a matter of more vital moment, to the Concession than to our French or German, neighbours. "2. The proximity of this Concession has alone given value to the land immediately opposite. "3. A considerable portion of the frontage of the proposed Concession is already the recognised property of British subjects, who, for some time before the outbreak of the recent disturbances, were in negotiation with the Imperial Chinese Railways' for the construction of a siding to connect their properties with the main railway line. "4. The importance of making provision for bringing the railway line over a bridge to this side of the river at such a point as may serve the interests of this and the German Settlements is generally recognised, and it should not be lost sight of. To carry out such a project however, and to ensure its successful working, it is not desirable that the line should traverse ground over which the Russians can exercise territorial rights. Moreover, in the event of the river, from any cause, becoming unnavigable, the whole trade of the port would be entirely dependent upon the railway and its accessibility. "5. As a necessary result of the present Military occupation of Tientsin, the wear and tear of roads, land, and wharves, etc., is very great, and may be roughly estimated as representing a future outlay of Tls. 100,000, which fact, taken in conjunction of the practical suspension of Municipal revenue, justifies the anxiety of the Council, to which this letter may be taken as giving expression.

"Taking these serious circumstances into consideration, the Council are unanimous in the opinion that, if the time has come for the territory in question to pass under foreign control, this municipality has, without doubt, the strongest claim to its acquisition, and I am accordingly, authorised to make herein a formal application for the land situated on the opposite bank of the river immediately fronting the British Concession, and extending as far back in an easterly direction as the present railway line—this without prejudice to private rights, native or foreign.

"In lodging this application the Council wish to make it clear that they are only actuated by ardesire to safeguard the interests of the Concession, and, so far as lies in their power, to promote its prosperity.

"There is, of course, not the remotest intention on the part of the Council to question the right of the Russian authorities to acquire a settlement here, but if it is correct to assume that the *raison detre* of a settlement is its trade requirements, it is somewhat difficult to see why the Russian authorities should need an are so vastly out of proportion to their commercial interests here as compared with ours, and, further, why it is not possible for them to follow the lead of our German and Japanese neighbours, who, recognising our claims to consideration, have established themselves on this side of the river, where they do not interfere with interests representing the results of many years of enterprise and careful administration."

"The Standard's" correspondent adds: "It is no exaggeration to say that if the settlement is permitted it will be the ruin of British Tientsin and the first step to a gradual absorption such as took place in Niuchwang."

RUSSIANS ORDERED TO WITHDRAW FLAGS.

Peking, March 27.—M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, has received instructions from St. Petersburg not to allow Russian flags to be placed on or near the land in dispute at Tientsin while the case is pending. This is in consequence of a protest which was made by the British against the hoisting of the Russian flag after the guards had been withdrawn—Reuter.

BRITISH OFFICE WOUNDED BY FRENCH SOLDIERS.

Tientsin, April 1.—Captain Barnett, of the 31st Madras Infantry (6th Burmah Battalion) was yesterday evening assaulted and sabred by seven Frenchmen. His wounds are not dangerous. An Indian sentry was shot through the thigh on Saturday night. He states that he twice returned the fire of his assailants, whom he believes to be foreign soldiers.

The Russian Admiral Vesselayo and the German Admiral Bendemann, have returned to their ships.—Reuter.

DISCOVERIES IN CHINESE TURKESTAN.

News has been received in this country of some important archæological discoveries in Chinese Turkestan. The Takla Makan desert, now one vast expanse of sanddunes, and, during a great portion of the year, the scene of raging sandstorms, was, formerly the site of a flourishing civilization. Travellers have from time to time told of the finding of relics of this civilization, which was overwhelmed by the sand probably some 18 or 19 centuries ago.

Dr. M. A. Stein, of the Indian Educational Department as already stand is at the present time carrying out, under the orders and at the expense of the Indian Government, a systematic exploration of some of the ancient sites in this now deserted and desolate region. For a number of years past it has been recognized that this old civilization, was, to some extent at least, of Indian origin. The most ancient coins found in the neighbourhood bear inscriptions both in Chinese characters and in the alphabet, now usually called Kharoshthi, which is found on the coins and inscriptions of the Indo-Scythic rulers of North-west India in the first century and of our era; and many of the manuscripts of paper birch-bark which have more recently been obtained from the same part of the world are written in Indian characters. Dr. Stein's discoveries place this conclusion beyond doubt. At Dandan-Uilid, in the desert nine days' march to the north-east of Khotan the manuscripts discovered were chiefly of paper; and as the buildings chosen for excavation were chiefly ancient Buddhist shrines, their contents were as might naturally have been expected, chiefly religious in character. Curiously enough, these manuscripts were written in a variety of the other Indian alphabet of the period to which the name Central Asian Brahmi has been given.

The excavations which have been continued in another part of the desert to the north of the present Mahomedan shrine of Imam Jafar Sadik, where the river Niya disappears in the sand, have been even more fruitful of results. Here the wooden houses and Buddhist monasteries, situated amid the orchards and the avenues trees, the trunks of which still remain in the ground, have yielded up great numbers of inscribed documents, as well as works of art, household objects, and antiquities of every kind. From one find alone more than 500 wooden tablets inscribed with Kharoshthi characters were recovered. The contents of these seem to be correspondence of both a private and an official character; and it is quite possible that we may eventually gain from this source an interesting glimpse of ancient life such as the "papyri" of Egypt afforded us. In some cases, the original clay seals, by which the validity of the documents was attested, and the very string by which they were fastened have been preserved intact. The art of these seals, moreover, is said to bear traces of the Græco-Roman influence, which has long ago been recognized in the sculptures of the extreme north west of India, which have been brought to England in such quantities since the recent military operations on the frontier. One of these seals, for instance, bears the figure of Palls Athenea armed with shield and ægis, as she so often appears on the coins of the Graco-Indian princes of the Kabul Valley and the Punjab. Not the least important point about the inscriptions themselves is that they are in many cases dated in year of the reigning Sovereign.

There can be little doubt that these discoveries will prove to be of the utmost interest for the early history of Central Asia. Much patient work in deciphering will have to be accomplished before their evidence is available, but there is at least a reasonable, hope that when this work is done we shall have recovered some at least of the outlines of a lost chapter in the history of mankind.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL PLUMER GOES NORTH.

FRENCH'S OPERATIONS IN THE EASTERN TRANSVAAL.

THREE MORE GUNS CAPTURED.

(From the mail papers of March 29 to April 4.)

Still further successes by the forces under General French are reported. Major Allenby has captured, in the Vryheid district, a fifteen-pounder and two pom-poms.

Operations have been begun in the Northern Transvaal, General Plumer having occupied Nylstroom, on the Pietersburg railway. Numbers of Boers are reported to be going north into the Bush veldt. This part of the country is either mountainous or fever infested, and military operations are rendered extremely difficult.

The rumour that De Wet has gone to meet Commandant General Louis Botha is officially confirmed at Capetown. Steyn is said to be with De Wet.

A statement published by the Cape Government states that the situation in Namaqualand is unchanged. The enemy's forces west of Kenhardt and Scheeper's force on Sunday appeared to be pushing towards Richmond. Kritzinger, after an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Orange River, closely pressed by our columns turned back towards the Zuurberg Range.

The Colonial Government has requested the Town Guard at Capetown to remain on active service for another month. It is expected that two-thirds of the men will rejoin for this term.

OPERATION IN THE NORTHERN TRANSVAAL.

GENERAL PLUMER AT NYLSTROOM.

Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Pretoria, dated 3-30 p. m. on Monday says:—"Plumer has occupied Nylstroom." It will be remembered that Brigadier-General Plumer recently left Pretoria by train for a destination not stated, it being supposed that he had again taken up the chase of De Wet. This however proves not to have been the case. Nylstroom is a station on the railway running north from Pretoria to Pietersburg, and has hitherto been in the undisturbed possession of the Boers. It is 81 miles north of Pretoria, and 17 miles further north than Warmbaths to which place the C. I. V. and other troops under Baden-Powell penetrated during last summer in a fruitless chase of De Wet. The Pietersburg line is the only railway left in the hands of the Boers. Pietersburg is a 120 miles further north than Nylstroom, and is supposed to be the seat of the Boer Government under Mr. Schalk Burger. To the east of Nylstroom is the mountain stronghold formerly the residence of the Kaffir chief, Secocoeni. Low fever is very prevalent in the swampy valley of the Nyl. In connection with General Plumer's movement, it i noteworthy that the "Times" correspondent at Middelburg (a town east of Pretoria on the Delagoa rail way) reports a general movement of the Boers north wards into the bush-veld in view of the approach o winter. Roving bands of the enemy still remain o both sides of the Delagoa line, while neighbourin farms serve as usefull bases for operations. Generan Bindon Blood is expected at Middelburg to take over the command of the country east of Pretoria.

GENERAL FRENCH'S OPERATIONS.

MORE GUNS CAPTURED.

The War Office publishes the following despatch from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, April 1, 1901, 3-30 p.m.—French has captured one 15-pounder and two pom-poms on Lower Pongola. Thirty-one prisoners captured in Orange River Colony. No casualties. [The Pongola river flows north and east of Vryheid, eventually emptying its waters into Delagoa Bay.]

Vryheid, April 1.—The enemy are retiring eastward, and are being hard pressed by Generals Dartnell and Alderson. Part of the Boers endeavoured to break away to the north, but were headed off by Major Allenby, who captured a fifteen-pounder and two pom poms.—Reuter.

Springfontein, April 1.—General Lyttelton arrived here at noon to-day, and left this afternoon.—Reuter.

Dundee, March 27.—The columns under General French are now operating to the east and south-east of Vryheid.—Reuter.

Pertoria, March 27.—It is reported that one of French's columns has had another successful engagement with Boers on the Swazi frontier, in which the enemy sustained considerable loss.—Central News.

Vryheid, March 30.—Yesterday General French's columns operating to the east of this place drove the enemy out of several successive positions killing four Boers and wounding several.

The British loss was one man killed and one wounded. A number of wagons and cattle were captured.—Reuter.

Standerton, March 30.—The Imperial Light Horse, under Colonel M'Kenzie, have captured a Boer convoy of 28 waggons, and narrowly missed making Commandant Englebrecht a prisoner. Commandant Englebrecht, however, has since surrendered to General French. The Imperial Light Horse also performed a smart feat in secuing Commandant Prinsloo. This commander's horse was shot under him.—Central News.

Information from Utrecht (says the Durban correspondent of the "Standard") states that the columns have been destroying everything likely to be of use to the Boer forces—waggons, agricultural implements, etc. The whole country has been swept bare, but the wives and families of surrendered burghers are being well cared for in the various camps. The Volunter Composite Regiments is moving to Utrecht, with 300 Boer families and 10,000 cattle, horses, and sheep. Excessive rains retard the progress of the convoy, which is twelve miles long, and the roads are reduced to mud. Some of the Boers told their prisoners recently that as the British were taking care of the women and children, they intended to continue fighting until they were captured or killed.

TWENTY-ONE GUNS CAPTURED FROM THE BOERS.

Since General French started his operations in the Eastern Transvaal in the middle of January the troops under his command have captured ten guns—viz:—One 19-pounder Krupp, two 15-pounders, one 14-pounder Q.F. Creuzot, one Howitzer, two Hotchkiss, two Pom-poms, and one Maxim.

General Babington has also had a large haul of guns—eleven altogether—made up as follows:—Two 15-pounders, one Krupp, two Pom-poms, six Maxims.

FIGHTING EXPECTED WITH THE CAPE RAIDERS.

A BRITISH PATROL CAPTURED AND RELEASED.

Naauwpoort, March 30.—It would seem that the Boers are moving without any plan, their object being to dodge the pursuing columns till a favourable moment occurs for crossing the Orange River. The river is now reported fordable at several places. Fighting may be expected wherever the enemy attempt to dash across. A petrol of Marshall's Horse was surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy. An officer was killed, five men were wounded and the rest compelled to surrender, but were immediately released after being deprived of their arms and ammunition.—Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Bloemfontein, in a message dated Friday evening, says: I learn from Norvals Pont that the Orange River is 10ft. higher than it was at the same time last year. Kritzinger and his commando are searching for crossing-places to the east of Norvals Pont, with Colonel Gorringe's column closing in upon him from the south, and Colonel Grenfell's force, Colonel de Lisle, and others coming up. The British troops are now close upon the fleeing invaders. Elsewhere our troops are following up the scattered commandoes in this Colony, and also a number who are still south of the Thaba N'chu lines.

DE WET'S MOVEMENTS.

MEETING WITH BOTHA.

Standerton, March 30.—A captured Boer states that he is one of a party who escorted Louis Botha across the Klip River. Louis Botha left with 25 men of his escort to meet De Wet at Vrede.—Reuter.

Standerton, March 28.—Christian De Wet has now been in the Transvaal for several days. The first report that he had crossed the Vaal came through native spies, who stated that on Sunday last De Wet effected a crossing of the river at a drift near De Villiers Dorp. The report has now been confirmed, and there is considerable activity at the British camps here and at Heidelberg. It is stated that De Wet's following when he entered Transvaal territory was small, but it is increasing daily. Scattered parties of Boers have been seen making in the direction of De Wet to the number of about 1,000.—Central News.

FIGHTING NEAR DEWETSDORP.

Dewetsdorp, March 28.—Owing to the constant sniping by the Boers in this neighbourhood who belong to Fourie's commando, a strong mounted column under General Bruce Hamilton went out yesterday to disperse the enemy. After a running fight for 20 miles the Boer laarger was located, but the enemy succeeded in escaping before a turning movement to cut them off could be completed.

On the return of the column to Dewetsdorp another body of Boers was encountered and a sharp fight ensued, the enemy being driven off with loss. The British, who had only two horses killed, captured a number of horses, cattle, and carts.—Reuter.

THE MEETING OF KITCHENER AND BOTHA.

The interest of the week (says the Pretoria correspondent of the "Post," writing on March 8) has been the meeting between Lord Kitchener and Botha at Middlelburg to discuss the possibility of a cessation of hostilities. When the interview took place only General Botha, his secretary, and Lord Kitchener were present. The visit lasted from half-past ten to four o'clock, when the Boer general and his staff rode away, Major Watson accompanying them some distance. Botha rode in the direction of Senekal. It was supposed that he went to consult Schalk Burger. Before leaving a photograph was taken of both generals and staff. Middelburg was in a state of great excitement during the negotiations. Early in the morning, previous to the arrival of Botha, Lord Kitchener visited the hospitals of both men and officers.

A BOER ATTACK ON A TRAIN.

The following is an extract of a letter writen from Heidelberg by a sergeant-major of Baden-Powell's police to his wife at Hounslow. The letter bears date February 9, 1901....The writer in describing the blowing up by the Boers of a passenger train near Standerton on February 4, says:—"We had only seven armed men on the train and they saw about twelve Boers fifty yards away and opened fire on them, but immediately they did so, a shower of bullets came from a nullah close to the line from about fifty more Boers. The twelve who were first seen retired to the back of a kopje and brought 300 more to their assistance the whole of them firing on the train. Some used explosive bullets, others Mauser and Martini-Henry. They smashed every window in the train and perforated the iron panels of the carriages; in fact, from top to bottom every carriage was like a sieve . . . There happened to be a young fellow who had brought Baden-Powell's horses over from Australia riding in the train, and as he lay wounded, short through the shin a Boer poked him in the stomach with a rough home-manufactured whip. When the Australian could stand it no longer he jumped up in his agony, took the Boer's whip, and returned the compliment; then knocked him down; but the Boer got up again and did the same to him. However, the Australian would not be done, so he went for the Boer again and knocked him down, then kicked him, and found he had some letters and a telegram from the mailbag, which he speedily took from him, and strange to say, one of these letters was "from mother to me." When the train had reached Heidelberg Station, after another engine had been sent, it was a dreadful sight. One of the nurses had a bullet right through her hat and hair. A military doctor lay on the fleur of the carriage while bullets were flying, and rolled a bottle of brandy up in his rug and put it at his head, and a bullet passed through the iron door panell, then through rugs and bottle, and wounded him along the top of the head, but not seriously. . , The South African Constabulary are only a young force as yet, but will have plenty of time to distinguish themselves before long.

APRIL WEDDINGS.

A LONG LIST.

April, coming as it does after the quiet period of Lent, is always a busy month in the fashionable wedding market and this year there are over one hundred and twenty weddings already fixed. This is an exceptionally large number for one month, but not the record, as in 1899 over a hundred and fifty society weddings were solemnised during the month of April. The list includes the marriages of a peer, two daughters of peers, one baronet, ten Army officers, four naval officers, three members of the Civil Service; clergymen, one barrister, one doctor, and one two County Councillor.

As regards the London churches at which these functions will take place, St. Mary Abbots, Kensington leads the way, having no fewer than twenty-two fixtures on its list; Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, comes next as regards numbers, followed by St George's, Hanover-square, St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, St. Peter's, Eaton-square, St. Margaret's, Westminster, and Holy Trinity, Sloane-Street.

The more important weddings this month will be as follows:—On the 10th, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Fleet-Paymaster W. L. Nash, R. N., and Miss Mary Henrietta Cruickshank, elder daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel A. R. Cruickshank, R. A., and Mrs. Cruickshank, of Farnborough, Hants, are to be married; and at Wadhurst, in Sussex, Mr. Charles Walker, of the Admiralty, son of Mr. Charles Walker, J. P. of Brettargh and Holt, Kendal, and grandson of Lord Mackenzie, will be married to Miss Fanny Louisa Luck, daughter of the late Mr. Frederick George Luck, of the Olives, Wadhurst while on the same day, at St. Margaret's, Westminster; Mr. Edward Mellish Clark and Miss Lilian Milman, daughter of Mr. Archibald Milman C. B., and niece of the late Dean Milman, are to be married.

Thursday, the 11th, is a busy day. At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, the Rev. Hubert Arkwright, of Mansfield, will lead to the altar Miss Evelyn Tylden-Wright, daughter of Mr. Charles Tylden-Wright J. P., of Mapperley Hall Notts, and grand-daughter, of the late Lord Kingsdown (which title is now extinct). At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Mr. Essex Reade and Miss Shelah Chichester, daughter of the late Hon. Frederick Chichester and Lady Emily Chichester, and niece of the Earl of Galloway and Lord Templemore, are to be married; while on the same afternoon, at Limerick Cathedral, Miss Betty Bunbury, third daughter of the Bishop of Limerick (the Right Rev. Thomas Bunbury, D. D.), will be married to Mr. Robert Gerald Rodney Eden, son of the late Rev. Canon Eden, rector of Sedgefield, Durham; and at St. Michael's Church, Horwood, North Devon, Mr. Edward Castell Wrey, son of the late Sir Henry Bourchier Wrey, Bart., of Fawstock Court, Barnstaple, leads to the altar Miss Katharine Joan Dene, daughter of the Rev. John and Mrs. Dene.

At Wensley Church, Yorkshire, on Tuesday, the 16th of April, the Marquess of Exeter and the Hon. Myra Rowena Sibell Orde-Powlett will be married. The bridegroom-elect, William Thomas Brownlow Cecil, fifth Marquess of Exeter, is the head of the senior branch of the great Cecil family, the Marquess of Salisbury being the head of the junior. He is in his 24th year, and is a captain in the Northamptonshire Regiment, while his bride is the only daughter of Lord Bolton of Balton Hall, Leyburn, Yorkshire. On the same day, at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, the marriage will be solemnised of Sir Windham Anstruther, Bart, of Anstruther and Carmichael, N. B., and Miss Sylvia Darley, daughter of Sir Frederick Darley, K. C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of New South Wales.

The marriage of Dr. Herbert-Owen Taylor and Miss Miriam Emily Cherry, daughter of the late Mr. J. F. and Lady Emily Cherry, and cousin of the Earl of Rothes, will take place at Kensington Parish Church on Thursday, the 18th; and on the same day Mr. William Harker, third son of Mr. William Harker, J.P. (late M.P. for Ripon), of Harefield, Pateley Bridge, will be married to Miss Margaret Gordon Coats, of Woodside, Paisley. On the 20th there are two weddings of interest down on the list, one at St. Barnabas, Pimplico, when Mr. Thomas Algernon Earle, of Sandeway, Cheshire, son of the late Sir Thomas Earle, Bart., of Allerton Tower, Lancashire, weds Miss Edith Leith, daughter of the late General R. W. Disney-Leith, C.B., of Glenkindie, Aberdeenshire, and grand-daughter of the late Sir H. Percy Gordon, F.R.S., of Northcourt, Isle of Wight, and the other is that of Mr. Walter Prideaux, eldest son of Sir Walter Prideaux (Clerk to the Goldsmiths' Company), and Miss Marion Arbuthnot, daughter of Mr. J. W. Arbuthnot, which will take place at Ockley, Dorking.

A distinguished congregation will be present at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Saturday, the 27th, to witness the wedding of the Hon. Claud Lambton, brother of the Earl of Durham and also of Captain Hedworth Lambton, R. N. commander of the Royal yacht, and Miss Lettice Wormald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Warmald, of 15, Berkeley-square; while on the same afternoon, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Mr. Algernon Richard Hervey-Bathurst, son of the late Sir Frederick Hervey-Bathurst, and nephew of Sir George Ribton, Bart., will lead Miss Elfrida Mary Cockerell, daughter of Mr. Howard Cockerell, to the altar. There are seven society weddings fixed to take place on Tuesday, the 30th, the one that is creating the most interest in fashionable circles being that of Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, Secretary to the United States Embassy, elder son of Mr. Bayard Cutting, of New York, and Westbrook, Long Island, who will be married to the Lady Sybil Marjorie Cuffe, younger daughter of the Earl and Countess of Dysart, and niece of the Earl of Harewood, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens. This wedding is of special interest as it is the first on record of an English woman of title marrying an American; of course the other way about is common enough, as many members of our nobility have married American wives.—"St. James's." (April 4.)

THE KAISER AND HIS PEOPLE.

A REMARKABLE APPEAL TO THE ARMY

The Emperor William's first speech in public after the Bremen incident was delivered in Berlin on the 28th ult. in the presence of the highest military authorities and leading municipal dignitaries to the men of the Czar Alexander Regiment of Grenadier Guards. The occasion was the removal of the regiment to new quarters, their barracks now being in close proximity to the royal palace. The Emperor spoke as follows:—

"Alexandre Grenadiers! A new stage begins today in the history of the regiment. You have now left for ever the old building connected with you by so many recollections, and, under my leadership, have entered your new home, whither the regiment brings numerous reminiscences of the pleasant days of peace, the not days battle. The fine new barracks rise like a tower of strength in the immediate neighbourhood of my Palace. You are, therefore, so to speak, the bodyguard of Prussian King, and must be ready, day and night, to risk your lives in the trench, to spill your blood for your King.

"I am firmly convinced that you will do this, and I am quite certain that, in accordance with the traditions and history of the regiment, you will at all times loyally fulfil your duty.

"If ever trying times should come again, like those which this regiment has gone through, if ever an insurrectron against the king should break out again in Berlin as in 1848, the bayonets of the Alexander Grenadiers will then repel the insolent insurgents behind the bainers.

"I hope that a brilliant and fair existence may be granted to the regiment in the new barracks, and that a glorious future is in store for it. May it remember its glorious chief, and, above all, the sublime reign of the late Emperor William the Great, for whom it once shed its blood on the battle field. May valour, loyalty, and unconditional obedience be the virtues which distinguish this regiment. Its deeds will then meet with the approval of me, the King its master."

Colonel von Scheffer thanked his Majesty in a speech, in which he said:—

"Grenadiers! In the new building, all of us—officers, non-commissioned officers, and men—will cultivate this old, well-tried spirit of living piety, of ardent love for his Majesty of loyalty and bravery. Let us thus express our thanks, to the supreme Commander-in-Chief, our inextinguishable, deeply-felt thanks, that his Majesty, scarcely yet restored, to thank God with his old vigour for the results of the dastardly crime at Bremen, has to-day appeared in our midst. Grief and indignation have moved us all, and from these feelings burst the cry. 'In allegiance, firm, fearless, and loyal, with God for King and Fatherland.'"

The Emperor's speech has produced a deep impression. Following immediately on the Emperor's recovery from an injury received at Bremen, they cannot fail to intensify the feeling that William II, has been led to believe that the act of Wieland was the result of a plot.

The reference in the Emperor's speech to "insubordination against the King" is explained by the fact that the Alexander Regiment took a prominent part in storming the barricades and suppressing the insurrection in the Berlin streets in March, 1848. If His Majesty seemed to contemplate the possibility of a renewal of such scenes, his remarks (says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times") probably bore the character of a rhetorical flourish. The only party in Germany which is nominally revolutionary is the Social Democracy. Its leaders are never tired of insisting and its members are very well aware that, as they are wont to express it, "the nine millimetre rifle" and modern quick-firing guns have rendered street revolutions and barricades obsolete. Observers of German affairs would, therefore, make a great mistake if they were to interpret this and similar utterances of the Emperor as indications that among any section of the German people a temper prevails which could ever find expression in insurrection.

The "Morning Post's" Berlin correspondent is told that the words actuality employed by the Emperor in referring to 1848 were considerably stronger than they are allowed to appear in the published version.

"THE ETERNAL GOD IN HEAVEN OUR ALLY"

Berlin, March 29.—At the luncheon in the officers' mess-room in the new barracks of the Alexander Grenadier Guards Regiment yesterday the Emperor, says the "Kreuzzeitung," presented the officers with a fresco depicating the regiment on the evening of the battle of St. Privat. In making the presentation His Majesty, adds the journal, said:—

"In most pictures of Prussian war history the Prussian troops are depicted in victorious onslaught as they overthrow the enemy with a mighty shock, I have judged it right to have all our Prussian tenacity and steadfastness in defence also portrayed—the fight of inferior numbers against overwhelming superiority. This picture shows how a few members of the Alexander regiment defended themselves with heroic courage against a whole brigade, in the end victoriously repulsing it. My grandfather of blessed memory thanked the entire Grade du Corps for its gallant conduct before the enemy, and for all its heroic deeds. I have firm confidence that the officers of the Emperor Alexander Grenadier Regiment will always prove equal to their responsibilities by educating themselves to face the supreme moment, when devotion to King and Fatherland must be sealed with blood and life. This knowledge inspires me with the certainty that we shall always be the victors even should we be surrounded by foes, and have to fight in a minority against superior numbers. For there is a mighty Ally, that is the eternal God in Heaven, who was already on our side in the times of the Great Elector and the Great King."

After some words of thanks from the officer commanding the regiment, the Emperor raised a cup beautifully decorated with madallion portraits, and pointing to the miniatures of the Kings and the Russian Emperors who were Colonels-in-Chief of the Alexander Regiment, which touched each other, said that their juxtaposition was a symbol of the old traditional relations between the two ruling Houses, which, so far as in him lay, would always be maintained. The Emperor concluded with a Hoch for the officers of the regiment.—Reuter.

Berlin March 29.—According to the Kleines journal the Emperor, in proposing the Czar's health at the luncheon yestesday at the barracks of the Czar Alexander Dragoons, said:—Attempts have recently been made to disturb the old friendship between Russia and Germany. It was not my fault if those attempts were successful though only for a short time.—Central News.

THE KAISER EXPLAINS.

Berlin, Monday Morning.—In receiving the President and officials of the Upper House, by whom the Kaiser was congratulated upon his recent escape, the Emperor said:—I have read much of what the newspapers have written regarding myself after the recent occurrence at Bremen. My frame of mind has not been influenced thereby. I am now just as I was before. Such occurrences cannot intimidate me.—Central News.

SIR. CHARLES BERNARD.

Sir Charles Bernard has vacated the post of secretary in the Revenue and Statistics Department of the India Office after a long and distinguished career in India and at home. His public service began 43 years ago in the days of the East India Company. Arriving in India during the Mutiny he was appointed assistant commissioner in the Punjab, and in 1861 he became under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department—an important position for a man only 23 years of age. From October, 1862, he served in the Central Provinces, and in 1871, after occupying several highly responsible posts, he became a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, and acted as secretary to the provincial Government in the judicial, the revenue and the scarcity and relief departments. Returning to the Punjab, 1877, he became secretary to Sir Richard Temple and judicial commissioner, but in the same year he was called by the Goverment of India to the secretariat of the department of revenue, agriculture and commerce. After serving also in the home and financial departments, he became Chief Commissioner of British Burma in 1880. On retiring from India in 1888, he was offered the post of Revenue Secretary at the India Office, and on the expiry of the usual ten years his service was indefinitely extended. He won there the utmost respect by his minute knowledge of Indian affairs, by his readiness to place his unique stores of information at the service of all inquirers, and by his inexhaustible energy in grappling with complex questions such as land assessments.

The extraction of opium is over in some of the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, and is progressing elsewhere. The reports regarding outturn are not uniform; the best come from Unao, which is excellent, and Farrukhabad, which is also very good, and the worst from Benares,—only ten annas. In Ballia and Azamgarh the yield is about the average, and from most other districts the crop is reported to be good or fair. It has been injured, however, by damp in Mirzapur and by hail in parts of Gonda.

The Government of Bengal have now sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 7,36,096 for the provision of a jetty and jetty shed at Chittagong and the necessary protection of the river bank. If the jute traffic at this port develops as is anticipated, and the Clan line send their steamers to the port for the tea season, it is thought that additional jetties will soon have to be provided. The jetty is at present worked by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company under an agreement with the Port Trust.

LIONS IN THE PATH.

ALSO ELEPHANTS, HIPPOS, AND RHINOS.

Mr. F. W. Emett, in an article in the "Wide World Magazine" on the Uganda Railway, refers to the depredations of lions during the construction of the line.

In the forest region, he says, the big maneless lions are to be found. But it is at Tsavo and Kimaa where the more dangerous animals abound and where the greatest damage has been occasioned. In July last a man-eater who caused the death of Mr. Ryall visited Kimaa and terrorised the natives who were sleeping in the station. In the middle of the night their slumbers were disturded by the angry growling of the beast, who had climbed on to the low, flat roof of the building, and was madly endeavouring to tear off the corrugated iron sheets. Fortunately for the inmates he did not succeed in this, but on inspection next morning it was founded that the sharp edges of the iron sheets were covered with blood from the lion's paws. The infuriated beast, after vainly endeavouring to effect an entrance through the roof, squatted outside the station door until 5-30 a. m., and on finding that this was not opened for his benefit, retired to a distance and chewed into pieces a number of red and green signal flags. In the lion districts bomas or zarebas 10ft. in height have to be built for the protection of the Indian and native workmen, but there is at least one instance of a lion endeavouring to surmount this obstacle. On this occasion the animal was found dead next day impaled on one of tne sticks forming the zareba. This occurred at one of the railway engineers camps.

As showing how accutomed lions are becoming to the presence of the locomotive, an official who travelled on the Uganda Railway only a few weeks ago, told me that between the stations of Simba and Makindu he saw four magnificent animals eating a zebra within 50 yards of the rails. In the earlier days of the line the train would have been stopped while the passengers alighted to have a shot at the lions, but this is not now permitted.

One of the methods employed for catching lions on the line is to construct a trap of railway sleepers. This is divided into two portions—the outer cage is open at the end, but has a heavy sliding door suspended by telegraph lines. In the inner cage (which is of course closed) a number of Punjabi police spend the night, and when Leo, attracted by the smell of his prospective meal, enters the outer cage, the outer trapdoor is lowered and the animal is captured. But this does not always succeed, and I lately heard of an instance where the lion so far performed his portion of the programme as to enter the outer cage, but managed to escape despite the frantic firing of the Indians in the inner cage, who in their terror had, I suppose, forgotten to lower the trap. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that the beast was shot by a European a few days later.

CHASED BY AN ELEPHANT.

But lions are not the only kind of wild beasts encountered by the railway pioneers, as the following further extract from Mr. Emett's interesting article shows:—

On one occasion a herd of fifty elephants came within 50 yards of the camp at Lamuru railway station. The officials, startled by the tremendous noise made by these monsters, turned out, and after driving off the greater portion of the herd came upon seven cows and an enormous bull, which was bringing up the rear. When only 15 yards distant this brute, without the least warning turned, and, with shrill trumpetings, charged Dr. Waters, who was among those in pursuit of the animals. The doctor, seeing that matters were becoming unpleasant, started to run along the narrow track, which was only a yard wide, but tripped and fell. At this critical moment the elephant was not more than half-a-dozen yards off, and the impetus of his charge was so great that he shot right beyond the prostrate form of the doctor, and, wonderful to relate, did not touch him. Scarcely realising his good fortune, Dr. Waters rose and turned into the bush, where he saw the savage beast eagerly trying to get his wind. In this, however, he did not succeed, and eventually made off to rejoin the cows. The whole affair occupied less than three minutes. In addition to the elephants round Kikuyu there are large herds on the Mau escarpment, where it is extremely probable that the railway people will have much trouble with them when the line reaches that region.

Hippos and rhinos are also to be met with at various points along the railway. The former, which are perfectly harmless, do not actually encroach on the line, but they are to be seen in large numbers in the Athi river in lake Navaisha, lake Elmenteita, lake Nukaru, and in the Victoria Nyanza: in fact, along the whole line from Athi river to the Victoria lake. It is curious as the train runs past lake Navaisha to see schools of these unwiedly monsters disporting themselves in the water. On one occasion Dr. Waters managed to shoot and kill two hippos on lake Navaisha with two shots, one right and one left.

SO MUCH THE WORSE FOR THE RHINO.

Rhinos occasionally cause trouble on the railway. One day while running between Makindu and Tsavo stations the train crashed into one of these animals which was walking unconcernedly along the metals. As in the encounter between Stephenson's engine and the "coo." the locomotive came off best and the unfortunate rhino, after getting pushed along the rails, was caught, becoming entangled in the cow-catcher whereupon the engine-driver got down and shot him. On another occasion the train ran into a herd of zebra on the Athi Plains, where these animals congregate in hundreds.

THE FOUREAU-LAMY EXPEDITION.

M. Foureau, surviving leader of the now notorious Saharan mission, lately read before the members of the French Association for the Advancement of Science a thrilling account of the hardships cheerfully faced by himself and his companions. Shortage of water, deaths among the camels, duplicity of native guides, and hostility of Touareg tribesmen were every-day annoyances, and if the narrative is to be implicitly trusted—and it would seem an unnecessary discourtesy to treat it differently—then it must be confessed that, until at any rate the unfortunate Lamy collided to his cost with the troops of Rabah, the military activities of the Mission were purely defensive. Indeed, its relations with a number of prominent natives traders, headmen, and viziers, appear to have been unvaryingly pleasant, and we find M. Fourean repeatedly designating their treatment of the mission as "de la facon la plus correcte." The expedition marched by a devious and difficult route from Algeria to French Congo, by way of Lake Chad, and, whatever remains to be said politically on the genesis of such "scientific" missions, it is quite impossible to withhold admiration of the cheerful endurance of hardship and danger. So dreadful at times was the heat that camels simply melted away. The expedition that set out from Southern Algeria with a brave caravan of no fewer than a thousand of those humped auxiliaries reached the half-way house of its wanderings with not one, the horses having by that time to carry the supplies and the officers tramping, often barefooted, by their side. In this week's "Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales," M. Bernard, the editor, writes with much feeling on the work of the expedition, as well as of the Commissary, M. Gentil, in dispersing the army of Rabah, and he claims for the achievement the gratitude of both Britain and Germany. M. Bernard's comment, which shows not very much love of British colonising methods, may be read apart from the descriptions given by M. Foureau, and the latter at any rate show us, or those of us at any rate with an open mind on such matters, that we have to thank the seduction exercised by the fair land of France over her sons for the very indifferent rivalry of our neighbours "d'outre Manche", in the partition of Africa. The effect few dispute, but we no longer have any excuse for wilfully ignoring the cause and attributing it to French incapacity to face hardship.

A YEAR OF RAILWAYS.

Between the 124 miles per hour of the latest Siemens engine and the 55 which is about the fastest that for any bursts of an hour or more, our fastest railways seem able to show, there is a wide gap. The "Railway Year Book," which has just come into my hands, is not therefore inspiring to those who held loyal but unfounded superstitions as to English supremacy in the matter of railway enterprise. In a table devoted to fastest runs from start to stop in 1900, it can give us no better than 103 7-8 miles (London to Bath: G. W. R.) in 1hr. 58min. We shall have to ask the Kaiser to take over our railways at this rate, for Germany does things in better style. The "Year Book" is full of the usual information as to the new lines laid down in the last year of the late century, changes in the personnel of railway boards, and so forth.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

GOVERNMENT is a curious thing, and British Cabinets have had at times some singular subjects to discuss. But the most remarkable item ever set down on a Cabinet agenda must surely be that concerning the last census. No doubt the Government might have made the census pay its way if it had been willing to consider the question of letting the back of the schedules for advertising purposes. At the last census, a well known firm of soapmakers offered £100,000 for the back of the papers, which would have paid practically the whole cost of the undertaking. The Cabinet talked the matter over, but the advertisement was not allowed. The offer, however, probably paid the soapmakers quite as well as the actual advertisement would have done, for it was the only occasion a British Cabinet has ever been concerned in discussing an advertisement.

There were some awkward and very particular people, no doubt, who objected to fill in the census papers on Sunday; and it is easy to imagine that some of our lady friends had a good deal to say on the subject of age. But we are in England, happily, and the census paper asks no very impertinent questions. The belief at Somerset House seems to be that the fewer the questions the fewer the untruths which would be told last Sunday; and the information asked is chiefly as to marriage, sex, age, occupation, terms of employment, birthplace, or infirmity—if deaf, dumb, blind, lunatic, or imbecile. The returns will show the number of houses inhabited, uninhabited or building, and the number of rooms in each. The German census is much more eager to know, and the unhappy German must give the number of his horses and cattle, and the number and description of the fruit trees in his garden. Inquiries as to domestic circumstances, too, are most particular in Germany, from the food upon which an infant is reared to the number of windows in the house and the amount charged by the landladies to the young gentlemen whom they boardin their best parlours. We, at least, are spared this inquisition.

The Baroness von Suttner, who is likely to share the Noble peace prize with Mr. Cremer, M.P., and Mr. Frederick Passy, the well-known peace advocate in France, is often spoken of as the woman who moved the Czar. It was her famous war novel, "Lay Down Your Arms" which the Czar of Russia read immediately before he issued his peace rescript. It would be absurd to pretend that the novel was the only influence which caused the Czar to astonish the world with that famous document: M. Bloch's great work on the "Future of War" was probably the chief factor in the Czar's conversion. But "Lay Down Your Arms," a passionate and pitiful story of the miseries and horrors of war, touched another and softer chord in the heart of the sensitive Czar, and it has been stated on the highest authority that the Emperor was moved by the story. Not long afterwards the authoress of the book met Count Muravioff, then Foreign Minister, and remarked to him that she was proud to shake the hand which wrote the Rescript. No, not mine, "said Muravioff;" it was solely the work of my exalted master."

"Lay Down Your Arms," though it has only appeared in England within recent years, has been in wide circulation on the Continent since 1889, when the baroness, a German lady living in Austria, published the book in German. It was the first book which made her widely known, and had hardly been out a year when it was mentioned in the debates in the Austrian Chamber of Deputies. "It is not a professional politician, said the Minister of Finance, it is a German lady, who in a recent work of fiction has drawn such a picture of war as must send a shudder through every reader. I pray you to devote a few hours to this book, and if anyone, after having done so, still retains a passion for war I can only sincerely pity him." Tolstoi wrote in glowing language of the work, which is now being read in every language spoken in Europe. Five translations have been issued in Russia alone. The book led to the formation of the first peace societies, in Austria and Germany, and it is for having written it that the baroness is recommended to a third share of the first distribution of the remarkable bequest left by Mr. Nobel.

According to the rule sanctioned by centuries of Chinese observance, no document can have the authority of the Imperial Throne of China unless it bears a red spot placed there by the Sovereign. To the Grand Council the Tsung-li-Yamen and all other departments of State take their business, and the Grand Council in its turn considers all documents, and attaches to each a red piece of paper on which its own decision is written. Each morning at daybreak, the Grand Council proceeds to the Palace to submit the papers to the Sovereign, who, as each document is produced, signifies approval by making a small spot with a brush on the margin of the red paper. With the red spot upon it, the paper is the most sacred thing in the world to a Chinaman; without it, it may be torn to shreds with impunity.

Aguinaldo will not wear his golden collar, after all. It has been waiting for him a year or two, until the war was over, and he could wear it as first President of the Philippine Republic. It was to be his people's tribute. At the time it was made the collar was described in "La Republic Filipina" in this way:—"The links represent wreaths of laurel and oak with a 'K' in the centre, joined by five pointed stars. From the point of the collar hangs an eagle with outspread wings, and holding in its talons a triangle. The triangle has brilliants at the point, and in the centre is a sun formed of one large brilliant, with eight rays, also of brilliants. At the back of the eagle is the following inscription: "Independence, 29,998." The collar in enclosed in a beautiful case of ebony inlaid with sandalwood."

The mention of the famous gold collar recalls the people's tribute to Lord Beaconsfield, the gold wreath for which Mr. Tracey Turnerelli obtained subscriptions of nearly 53,000 pennies. It was at the height of Disraeli's fame, when the "Times" was speaking of him as "at the pinnacle of ministerial renown, the favourite of his Sovereign and the idol of society." Mr. Turnerelli never forgave the Earl for not accepting the gold wreath.

The Prime Minister's life, like the policeman's is not always a happy one. The Prime Minister of Wurtemburg has shot himself. There was a time when even in England, the office of Premier was not the safest in the world. About a hundred and fifty years ago a queer little pamphlet appeared summing up the fate of thirty-one Prime Ministers of England. Of these, ten were given as having died in the axe, four were given as having died in prison, and four more in exile; three were set down as "dyed by the halter" and the same number as "killed by sturdy beggars." two were said to have died untimely deaths by private hands; one died penitent and four others according to the pamphleteer, were "saved by sacrificing their masters." Things are better now. Two English Premiers have died tragic deaths in the last hundred years. One of them was murdered and the other—out of office—was killed by falling from his horse. But the ancient peril of the Premiership has gone for ever.

The Oxfordshire parish of eight voters which has just gone through the elaborate formality of an election for a District Councillor in which one of the candidates received only his own vote is not by any means without a parallel. The Parliamentary township of Wallerscote, near Northwich has only one elector and it has a companion parish in Lincolnshire where there is a Board of Guardians on which one of the members represents himself and a friend. His "parish" consists of Cepping Syke Great Beats Little Beats, Seven Acres, and South of the Witham. There are really nine voters on the list for this remarkable parish, but at the time of the last election two had died and five had removed leaving only two eligible. Happily only one of these had any desire to sit on the Board of Guardians and he was nominated by the other.

The Tientsin crisis seems to have gone as strangely and unexpectedly as it came. It was one of those crises which bring an Empire nearer war than many people think. The political systems which hold the world together are by no means the strongest and securest things things world, and even a railway siding in China, or a French flag in Fashoda, may upset its equilibrium. China nearly went to war with Italy through a mistaken ultimatum, which was delivered a year or two ago, in consequence of a confusion of two telegrams, and it is the skilful working of the diplomatic machine which saves a nation from the peril of these little accidents. How many people know that but for a little delay, America might have lost the war with Spain? When the Maine was sank in Havana harbour, she took with her to the bottom practically all the prepared ammunition the Navy possessed and America found herself face to face with war against Spain with less than two rounds of powder per gun!

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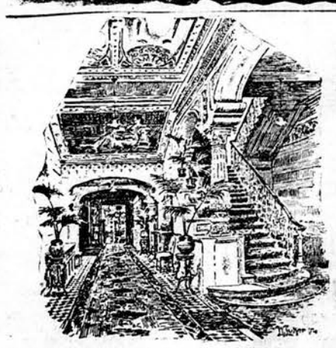
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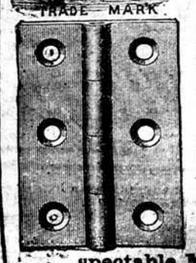
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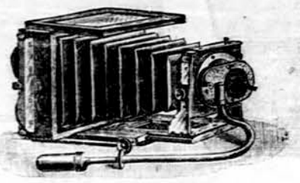
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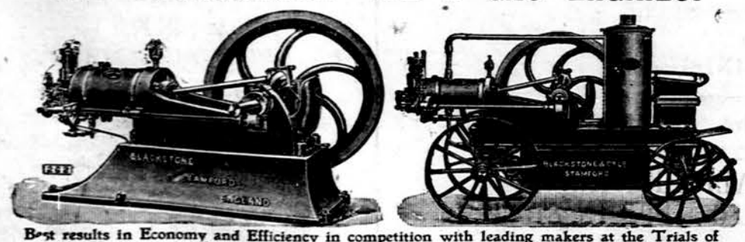
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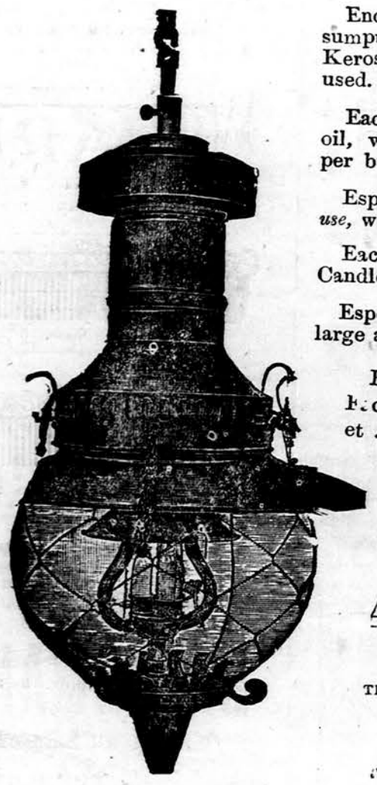
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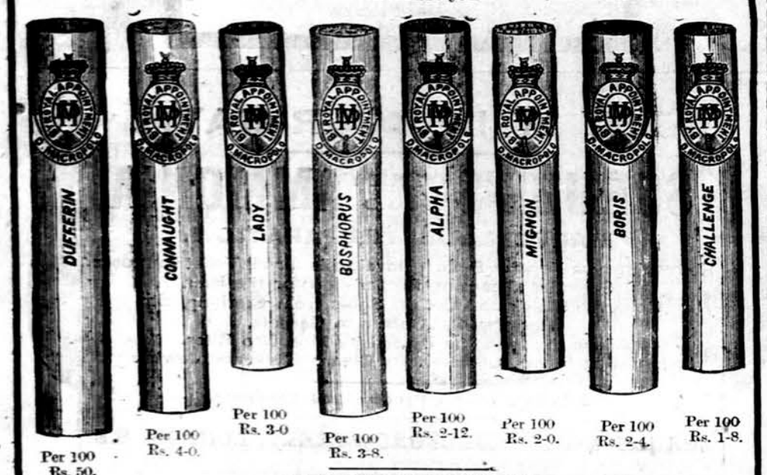
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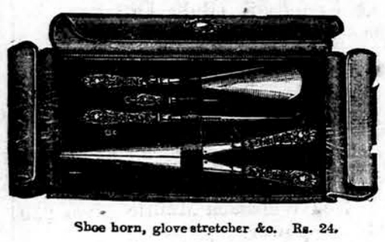

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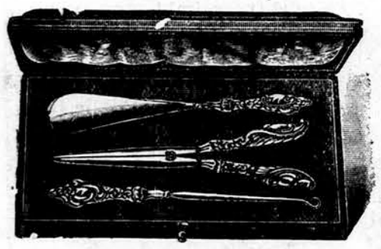

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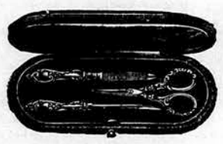

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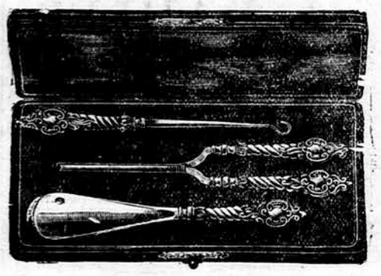

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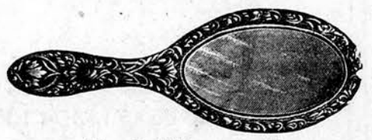

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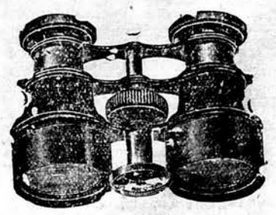
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